Voice of Israel.

Devoted to Literature, Progress, Freedom of Thought, and Humanity.

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THE BABY.

BY MRS. EMILY H. MILLER.

"What are you good for, you brave little man?
Answer that question for me if you can,—
You with your fingers as white as a nun,
You with your ringlets as bright as the sun,
All the day long with your busy contriving,
Into all mischief and fun you are driving
See if your wise little noddle can tell
What you are good for: now ponder it well."

Over the carpet the dear little feet
Came with a patter to climb to my seat:
Two merry eyes, full of frolic and glee,
Under their lashes looking up unto me;
Two little hands, pressing soft on my face,
Drew me down close with a loving embrace;
Two rosy lips gave the answer so true,—
"Good to love you, mamma; good to love you."

APPEAL.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following earnest appeal, emanating from our co-religionists at Washington, D. C. It speaks for itself—and we hope—nay, we feel confident that it will meet with a generous response. It must be conceded that there is no other place in the Union, where it is so essentially imperative that an eminent Jewish Divine, should be at the head of the Congregation. Our co-religionists there, possessing as they do, considerable moral influence, nevertheless lack pecuniary strength, and hence their appeal:

TO THE ISRAELITES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, to draw up an appeal in behalf of an object dear and holy to every Jewish heart.

Our Congregation is limited in numbers, and yet more in financial resources. We have labored earnestly and zealously, we have a handsome Synagogue free from debt, but what are walls without the indispensable essential—a spiritual instructor, a school for the young? At the *Capital* of a *great* and *free Country* we should have an able representative man, one who can at any and all times answer arguments prejudicial to Judaism, or refute the dogmatic utterances of those, be they Christian Divines or Senators who forget that true Liberty confers untrammelled thought in matters of conscience. This is no trifling matter; we do not beg or importune you for local or personal reasons. Our aim is to nationalize Truth and Purity, and to that end we must have a Jewish Rabbi, who, ever true to the sublime tenets of our religion, is at the same time a thorough American, one who, knowing the truth, *dare maintain it*. You are all interested in this desire—your privileges, your social relations are as much involved in the success of our endeavor as our own. Give us a helping hand, a kind word, logical advice, *but more than all, financial aid*. Any contributions or communications can be sent to the Chairman of the Committee, who will take great pleasure in answering any inquiry.

SIMON WOLF, *Chairman*.
M. H. PRINCE, *President of Congregation*,
L. HEILBRUN, H. STRASBURGER, S. HELLER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1871.

Literary Notices.

THE "OVERLAND."

We can not assert that the April number of this journal is the best yet; for then either its predecessors or we must be insupportably stupid—a conclusion, in the latter case, at all events, clearly absurd. We squirmed somewhat as we glanced through the first *piece de resistance*, the "North-West Boundary," interspersed with dates all the way down from 1543 to 1871, with degrees and minutes of parallels, with facts and figures that possibly "do not lie," but which we pray may be allowed in future to do so, as fossils related to things and people long ago petrified—to Presidents, Acts of Congress, Treaties, Surveys, disputes and wars with the Hudson Bay and other British companies, and a mass of statistics generally, bilious enough to give even a Patent-Office-Report man an attack of jaundice. The side dishes were scarcely more to our taste. "The Storming of Arnhem" is a love tale, drearily tragic enough without the tinge of a style *a la* Harrison Ainsworth, or the pomposity of the second person. "Recollections of T. Pickering," a gaunt revolutionary hero, too unsympathetically healthy, and of too stubborn an angularity of character to suit the *indispositions* and urbane rotundity of our degenerate day, is worth reading, if only for its closing hint to those too numerous blusterers about the immortality and destiny of our glorious Republic, viz: *not to halloo before they are even* IN, *much less out of, the wood*. "Upolu" will answer as well, we fancy, for any other South Sea island, as far as its climate, productions, or savageism are concerned. We say of such, as did Dr. Johnson of the fields, "When you see one you see all," and after the thousand-and-first tale our interest flags in those noble creatures who, in spite of the heroic devotion of evangelizing apostles, are incorrigibly fond of retrograding from roast pig to roast missionary. Spare us, O *Overland*, any further inflictions regarding them or their abodes. We needed all the good humor previously squandered to face the second *piece de resistance*—metaphorically such, be assured, O reader—"Cotton Experiments in California." Items of cost, totals, balances, analyses of statements, estimates of Agricultural Bureaus, presented in formidable nonpareil book-keeping fashion, threw us into a quandary (where we are up to the present writing) as to which *piece* should be awarded the medal for brilliant dullness. His figures ended, however, the writer in the last two pages treats us to some philosophical generalizations, with applications to the arts and industries, serving to direct human toil into right channels, that half induce us to forgive him. Passing testily over two or three little nothings (one of which, "Foot-Notes of History," may be read with profit)—we struck "Hearts of Oak: In four Parts." We shall need even a marble one, thought we, if this quadruple perpetration is on a par with the rest. Thick clouds, native to the atmosphere of puling infancy, refused to be dissipated by the rays of the author's polished wit, till he got his hero fairly into trowsers at a certain Miss Whacker's academy. We *were* able to read the installment to the end, though we have not, as yet, the most remote idea how the title is to be justified, except in the manner above hinted at, and wait impatiently further developments. We halted gladly, in our tiresome journey, at the hospitable inn of "Grizzly Papers," and found refreshment in every distinct chamber of this Elia-like structure. From Francis Bacon to the final psychological inference, all is fresh, racy, apparently effortless, like all the fruit of genius, and as deeply wise at times as if Minerva's owl had held the pen.

"Current Literature" restored us completely to our accustomed equilibrium. We expected, indeed, no less, nor were we disappointed. Well might the *Atlantic Monthly* say that these criticisms are "simply perfection;" so say we, too; which, of course, makes the matter indisputable, and we might challenge the journalism of the world to show more just, subtle, and penetrating comments upon books and authors than we see monthly in this magazine. What, for example, can be more highly and refinedly appreciative of the genius and worth of Hawthorne, than its notice of this extraordinary man, in the March number of 1869? We would hardly exchange these two pages of quiet, polished, and yet most telling commentary against all that has been written about him by the ablest and most discerning critics. And mark the exquisite finish of the style, comparable only to that of the great master himself. We might point to a hundred such critical gems. Indeed, the journal has never, in this department, fallen behind in tone and quality, as we might have thought it would do, on recent changes. The same cool sphynx evidently still sits in judgment, and her utterings will, in our estimation, always cover a multitude of sins.

THE "ALTA"—NEW DRESS—HOME INDUSTRY.

On the morning of March 27th the *Alta California*—our old *Alta*, as it is called—appeared in a new dress—one of the gratifying points of which was the fact that the dressmaker was our California Type Foundry, located in this city. The reasons that we should foster and encourage "Home industry" have never been better understood than since the railroad has brought us into such competitive proximity with the cheap material and labor of the Eastern States. The *Alta* has been the pulse of the young empire which is developing on the Pacific coast. For twenty-three years it has throbbed with the regularity and precision of clock-work.

There is a little sentiment in connection with this paper—in the feeling of affection for the pioneer sheet—that little, dingy-colored, and subsequently "yellowish"-tinged sheet of January 4th, 1849, and February and March, 1850. Many, very many, while looking at it, the other day, in its "new suit," must have associated it with their own residence and life on this coast. From 1851 until the "Pony Express" and telegraph, and from that period until now, the *Alta* has kept up with the times, and during the past few years has constantly been improving. There is scarcely a paper on the American continent, and certainly not in Europe, that has expended more for its daily news from all parts of the world, and its collection of details of general interest to its readers. The history of this city and of our State is afforded by a file of this valuable paper. It is said there is but *one* file that has withstood conflagrations, inundations, and the ravages of time. We can not say that there are *two*, for "our one" may be that which the proprietors, Messrs. F. MacCrellish and Woodward, refer to. Progress and improvement has been the *Alta's* motto, and we confidently expect to look at it in 1881, and find it as *superior* to that of to-day as the issues of 1870 were to 1860. The course of the *Alta* has demonstrated that a newspaper can be successful by pursuing the even tenor of its way.

THE JEWISH TIMES, edited and published by M. Ellinger, New York, has just entered upon its second volume. It is a journal devoted to reform and progress, has been ably and successfully conducted, and we wish that it may commence *many* volumes ere its career be ended.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.—The Israelites have issued a circular, in which they state that they have bought a lot on which to build a synagogue, and have already secured one-third of the funds required. "There are about fifty Hebrews here, hailing chiefly from Roumania. The most distinguished among them are Mr. Seligman, a French officer; L. Strauss, Belgian Consul at Yeddo; and Mr. Levy, proprietor of the *Echo du Japan*."

"TRULY BEAUTIFUL."

CONTRIBUTED BY FRANCESCA RODRIGUES.

She is "truly beautiful!"

Is it her waving hair, her bright eyes, or her fine form and graceful carriage that make her so? No! She is a cripple, and possesses none of those charms in her appearance. Yet she is "truly beautiful." She has the beauty of a pure soul. She sees the eyes of the people upon her, as she hurries through the crowded streets. Some show pity in their looks, as they whisper, "poor creature." Others look upon her with scorn. But *she* does not mind them. "God made me so," she says, "and I am contented." She works hard, day after day, to earn enough to support her brother and sister. She has just finished her day's work, tired and weary, but with a cheerful heart she gives them their supper. She then takes her own. 'Tis but a dry crust of bread and a cup of water, but she *thanks* God for it.

There is a loud knock at the door of her little room. Some one is dying, and she is wanted. She hastens to the humble cottage, where lies a little child, that is breathing its last. Poor little creature! How pale he is! How hard his breathing! But she is there. Like a ray of sunshine her presence, she suggests several things to stop the pain of the poor little sufferer. She comforts the parents with kind, loving words. She closes the eyes of the little one as he breathes his last.

It is she who goes to the sad and sorrowful, with solace and comfort that *gold* cannot *buy*. She is self-denying—constantly thinking of every one's comfort before her own. She has the entire care of her brother and sister, for they are "orphans," and she realizes that it is her duty to *try* and give them a mother's care. She teaches many children the love of God and the road to Heaven. She does not envy the rich and wealthy, but she pities the poor, and assists and comforts them at all times. But the care and worry is too much for one of so tender an age. She can not stand it much longer. * *

* * Still and hushed is her little room—a few kind friends are by her bed-side. Nothing is heard save now and then a sob from her *brother* and *sister*. Gently! gently! kind friends—the spirit is leaving the body. Her wasted, thin form lies upon tender hands, but 'tis too late—too late—her spirit has gone. 'Tis wafted to an Eternal Home—'tis among the bright and "truly beautiful."

Hark!—there was a strain of immortal music. She enters Heaven, that "land of rest," and the angels whisper, "truly beautiful."

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

From the Address of Wm. Cullen Bryant, at the Women's Peace Meeting in New York.

It is said that the founders of Rome gathered from all parts of the neighboring country, and composed entirely of men, went to a festive assemblage among the Sabine hills, carried off the maidens and made them wives. Afterward, when war broke out between the people of the Sabine territory and the men of Rome, and the two warring hosts encountered each other in battle, the daughters of the Sabines, now Roman matrons, rushed in between their Roman husbands and their Sabine kinsmen, forbade the war and obliged the hostile tribes to make peace and dwell together thereafter in amity. If the women of this age can do for the civilized world what these women did for the Sabine territory, they will lay mankind under a debt which the fervent gratitude of all succeeding generations will but partly repay.

When a battle is fought, women come and bind up the wounds of those whose bodies are *torn* by cannon-balls and grapeshot: they tend them in hospitals; they watch night and day by the bedside of those who are delirious with pain; they smooth the pillows of the dying. *Shall they be limited to this?* Are they to make no effort to prevent the evil which they so tenderly seek to mitigate? Must they always wait till the mischief *is done* and then seek to repair it, which they can only do in small part? Is there no hope that by standing on the threshold they may *resist this great evil* and forbid its entrance?

This is a question which the *present age* may solve, and let us hope that it may be in the interest of peace.

Correspondence.

New York, March 23, 1871.

Dear Voice:—Your few lines just received. I do not exactly understand whether you mean you intend to issue No. 13 two days earlier than usual. However, it is well that you wrote, for it did not occur to me that this, to be received in time, should be sent several days earlier. [We are under the impression we wrote that, "as April 7th will be the second day, we shall issue two days before that holy day"—meaning that we considered the second day, as far as our issue is concerned, as holy as the first day.]

Mount Sinai Hospital.—In a former letter I gave you the material points contained in the annual report, which, for want of a quorum, was delayed in its official promulgation. I can now give you the gratifying intelligence that the building will, ere long, be completed—in fact, it is expected to be in a condition to receive patients by September. I do not think I mentioned in the "Fair" result that the proportion which the Hospital received was about $100,000.

Publication Society.—The special committee of the Board of Delegates held a meeting this week, and concluded to propose that the Board shall found a Publication Society for the purpose of translating good works into the English language. It is further proposed to issue an appeal to authors and for subscription lists. Under this head I would remark that good, moral books, suitable for our Jewish youth, are very scarce, and the committee should give some attention to that branch. [Perfectly correct, for we have been unable to procure for our Sabbath School Library books free from sectarian tendencies; and through several of our larger houses in eastern cities we received catalogues and samples, but there was scarcely a book but contained something objectionable. Through Valentine, of London, we have (judging by the samples) succeeded better.]

Literary.—On Saturday evening the Franklin Literary Union propose celebrating their first anniversary, by a debate, essays, address, and several literary features novel and interesting, of which I shall, no doubt, give you an account in my next. Under this head I might mention the new—

Social Organization.—In Boston the Israelites have formed a society, under the beautiful and euphonious name of "Ellicium." I understood at first it was to be called "Elysium," but the other is more characteristic of the objects. A former townsman of yours, Mr. Jacob Hecht, has been elected President. The officers, and many of the members, are prominent, in moral and literary worth, and certainly as to pecuniary means. The main object is to hold social entertainments, and undoubtedly literary, (?) semi-occasionally!

Fair Testimonial.—The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum passed a series of resolutions expressive of their appreciation of the feature that Mr. Lazarus Morgenthau inaugurated at the Great Fair—the "Golden Books of Life"—whereby the society realized some $7,000. The same were engrossed, and, together with a silver cigar-case, were presented by a special committee to Mr. Morgenthau, at his residence, last evening. P. W. Frank, Esq., made the presentation speech, in an exceedingly appropriate manner. Mr. Morgenthau responded, and, in conclusion, quoting from the Bible that portion referring to Abraham, inviting the strangers into his house to refresh themselves, invited the committee and the assembled guests to regale and refresh themselves. The Rev. Dr. Einhorn, Messrs. Myer, Stern, J. Seligman, S. T. Meyer, G. Herman and others, offered and responded to the several toasts, and some very neat sentiments were given Mr. Morgenthau in the form of congratulatory letters. It may be proper to explain to your readers that this "Golden Book of Life" feature was a book which was placed at the Fair, in which persons wrote their names as a lasting memorial, and affixed opposite thereto such amount as they proposed paying to either the Asylum Society or the Mount Sinai Hospital, and of course each institution received *the* Golden Book intended for *it*. Under this head I am reminded of one of my notes.

Orphan Asylum.—The I. O. B. B. Lodge, in Richmond, has taken the initiatory in forming a society to erect and support an Orphan Asylum to be located in that city, but open to Orphans of the entire South, and it is suggested to appeal to the Israelites of the Southern States for co-operation. This is just like the Order. First and foremost in all good works, great fairs, great orphan asylums, good newspapers, leading members of our synagogues, and the best promoters of literary culture. Keenly alive to the least attack on our faith, race, or privileges; rising daily in the estimation of all; respected, because they respect their faith—as Jews—proud of such, as Isaacs, Peixotto, Rosendale, Wolf, Bien, Wise, Ellinger, Herman, the late Rev. Dr. Isaac Leeser, and a host of others—but, and I have a *but*—to express—*but* I should make it—the said but, the theme of a special correspondence (between my regular letters) at some future time, unless, in the meantime, I should join the Order, and thus, to a great extent, a seal be placed on my lips.

Accident.—A very narrow escape from death occurred on Monday evening. Mr. Jonas Bondi, (Editor of the *Jewish Leader*, of this city) while crossing 25th street, was struck by a horse and phæton dashing past, and but for great presence of mind, would have been fatally injured. As it was, he was considerably hurt, but is now, I understand, fast recovering.

Yours, Justitia.

London, March 7th, 1871.

Voice of Israel:

Gentlemen:—Before I forget it, I must say that the Voice shows fair improvement. The inclosed [seven] names you may add to your list of subscribers, and if it continues to improve, (and there is still room! your own vanity notwithstanding) I believe that you will be well satisfied with the "English list" by the close of the year. [We are well aware that there is plenty of room for improvement, but we opine that when you will have received numbers 9 to 12, you will concede "it continues to improve."]

Jewish Workhouse.—There have been several instances of poor Israelites dying in the public workhouses, and under circumstances that have proven that we should establish such an Institution for ourselves that the infirm and aged may be surrounded by those of their own faith. A preliminary meeting has been held, and it has been agitated pretty fairly, and undoubtedly it will be established ere very long.

Marriage Laws.—According to the "law of Great Britain," as it is termed, it is illegal for a man to marry his (deceased) wife's sister. Considerable agitation upon this subject has of late been resumed. A meeting was held recently, at which was represented almost every religious denomination. A number of speeches were made, among which the Reverend G. J. Emanuel, (Bachelor of Arts) Minister of the Birmingham Congregation, offered his views from the stand-point of our faith and our laws. I inclose you the newspaper slip; it is well worthy of dissemination, at least here, where, as before stated, the law is against such marriages. You might extract such portion as would prove of general interest. Some of his remarks are more for our law-makers here. This gentleman is an able lecturer. Upon the opening of the Burial Ground near Birmingham, upon the occasion of the first burial, he delivered a very fine sermon. It was replete with impressive deductions, and I intended to cut it out from the paper and send it to you, but it was full of gross typographical and orthographical errors. [We received a copy of the paper some weeks ago, selected it, and it was in type for our last issue, and inadvertently left over. It is already printed in our first form that went to press early yesterday.]

Religious Toleration.—Step by step, slowly but surely, our people are being placed upon an equal footing as to rights and privileges. A decree was published last week at Brussels, conferring upon the Jewish and Protestant churches the right of "civil corporation," of which right "they shall not at any time be deprived."

Distress.—We behold it on all sides; there is distress in Paris, and in many parts of France, and doubtless more that the papers *will tell*—in Germany. In Palestine it has been somewhat mitigated, but not alleviated by any means. The "Habezeleth," appeals stronger than before for aid. The cause is the want of rain, and many are actually starving. Hundreds are dying weekly, and the recent appeal is truly heartrending.

Apologetic.—Beyond the little I have mentioned, there is nothing "new" that I could communicate that would interest your readers. There is a dearth of news, and the principal topics now agitating "our community" are such as squabbles over secretaryships of congregations, and minor matters not of sufficient import to communicate. Yours, Asher.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Leave of Absence.—The Board of officers at the meeting, on Sunday last, voted "a leave of absence for the period of four months" to Rev. A. Weisler, the "Reader and Cantor" of the Congregation Emanu-El, who has so ably officiated for the past six years. Mr. Weisler has been in ill health for about a year, and visits Europe for medical treatment and recuperation.

DEDICATION—SCROLL OF THE LAW.

The Congregation "שערי צדק" dedicated a new "ספר תורה" on Sunday last, at two o'clock, at their Synagogue, on Stockton Street. The ceremonies were both interesting and impressive, and the Synagogue was crowded. The Rev. H. Schwartz, Reader of the Congregation, and other reverend gentlemen officiated. The President, Mr. Watters, was one of the most active (among the few co-religionists in '49-50) in efforts to establish a Congregation and Benevolent Society, and has done a great deal to promote the interests of the "Shaari Zedek," both morally and pecuniarily.

[The above was already in type when the following communication was received. We give it place with pleasure.]

[communicated]

SHAARAI ZEDEK.

San Francisco, April 4th, 1871.

Editors Voice of Israel,

Will you please insert the inclosed, as the ceremony is one not of frequent occurrence—and therfore it is of sufficient importance for a place in your widely read paper.—Your J. C.

At the Synagogue of this Congregation, on Stockton Street, there was on Sunday (the 2d instant), a Scroll-of-the-Law presentation and dedication.

Quite a number of members were present and took part in this interesting and rather rare ceremony. The officiating Rabbis were Dr. H. A. Henry, the Congregational Minister, Dr. H. Schwartz. The Rev. A. J. Messing also attended. The donations were liberal, amounting to $1300. In his short but eloquent address, Rev. Dr. Henry adverted to the great value of the Holy Law—the Pentateuch—as a bond of Union for Jews, and as a basis for the conceptions of all other creeds as the Unity, spirituality, and moral perfection of the Creator. The Reverend gentleman urged upon parents the necessity of paying homage to the Law, not merely by Scroll-presentations, but by so instructing their children that they may be living copies and illustrations of it to the whole world. The Reverend gentleman closed the exercises by an appropriate prayer.

Montefiore Club.—This Club gave their third Social on March 28th, at Huddy's Hall. The attendance was quite large, the music excellent, and altogether it was a neat and enjoyable affair.

ARROGANCE PUNISHED.

A shadow that, like all empty things, was insufferably vain of its importance, was one day excessively mortified and indignant at seeing a certain man always walking before it and getting in *its way on all occasions*. Many a time and oft did it mend its pace and try to pass him, and more than once attempt to approach and knock him down. But somehow or other the man always kept before the shadow, so that it could never come near enough to accomplish the object. At length it got quite out of patience, and prayed to Jupiter, to be revenged on this troublesome person. Jupiter, willing to punish its presumption, suddenly snatched up the man to the skies, and at the same moment the *shadow was annihilated for ever*. "Alas!" said the aspiring shadow. "I am revenged at the expense of my own life. I have sacrificed *him to whom I owed my existence*, to a pique! Thus it is that people often bring down ruin on their own heads, in attempting to revenge themselves on others."

LECTURES BY REV. DR. GEIGER.

A REVISED TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN, MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

RELIGION IN HEATHEN ANTIQUITY. RELIGION IN JUDAISM.

[continued.]

If, then, the Gods are such, how could the practices of those who created and worshipped such divine ideas aspire to perfection? Man, it is true, is often better than his principles, and the Greeks may likewise have been better than their mythology would lead us to suppose them to have been; nevertheless, the connection between the ideal of divinity above us and the ideal of morality within us is too close, that the defects of the former should not become manifest in the latter. Let us consider how this is shown in Hellenism! It emphatically teaches man's finiteness and evanescence—all are perishable and must die; man has no power to contend against his gods, and whenever he ventures to do so, he incurs guilt and terrible ruin. Therefore, man should eschew all pride, abstain from all bold aspirations, and move within certain limits. Moderation—*Sophrosyne*—is true virtue, taste for the decorous, for harmony, the knowledge of continence and self-command: virtue is the medium between all extremes, preventing all undue excesses; for the Greeks, it is the useful, the agreeable; but the innate longing after higher purification, the desire to remove all human moral defects, and soar up to the Divine as the source of all purity, was not fully understood by the Greeks. The knowledge of our sinfulness—that is to say, of that element of our nature which renders purity finite and limited—the knowledge that sensuality is so strong in us that we have continually to struggle in our pursuit after goodness and perfection, was entirely unknown to the Greeks; nor had they any understanding of the nature of that struggle, to wit that it ennobles and elevates man, leading him through battle to glorious victory. If later poets and tragedians, who drew from the noblest elements of Grecian nature, emphasize guilt as the cause of the greatest troubles in human life, that guilt is almost always a traditional one, not born of suffering man himself, but, on the contrary, transferred by inheritance. Because one's ancestors dishonored the gods, scorned them, or dared to contend against them, this guilt must pass to a future generation, which innocently suffers and perishes thereby, it is not a really moral struggle, not a guilt from which man has to cleanse himself, but one which blind fate fastens upon him. It is true we are moved when we see a strong man shake off his chains; for we feel our own weakness, and bow in reverence at this "taming of the passions," as Aristotle expresses it, though not moral elevation. But how different is it when man, though conquered physically, gains the victory within himself by his moral exertions, by his struggles even against external adversities; when noble thoughts support him; when profound ideas gain the ascendancy over him, in opposition to the material without, that would stifle those ideas; when the individual, as the representative of a higher idea, must yield, but nevertheless, rising above his defeat as a hero, as a victor! This higher conception of man's estate we find little exhibited in Hellenism.

Grecian philosophy is not blind to these defects and imperfections; ever wakeful, she has boldly pronounced her censure. Even *Xenophanes*, the founder of the Eleatic School, in the 6th century before Christ, severely inveighs against the popular religious belief. At the very outset, he repudiates the doctrine of the plurality of gods; the true idea of divinity admits only a unity. Mortals believe that the gods had been born, as though

"It were not sinful to believe they had been born,—
To represent them vested with mortality."

That *Leucothea*, the goddess of the sea, should be the subject of both sacrifices and dirges he denounces as a contradiction:

"If she be mortal, then no sacrifices should be offered her;
If she be goddess, then no fun'ral dirges should be sung for her;

Thus also he inveighs against the doctrine that the gods occupy certain habitations, that they have certain forms, and especially, that they are endowed with physical attributes:

"Everything Hesiodus and Homerus attribute
Unto the gods, whatever degrades and disgraces the mortals,
Robbery, and adulterous practice, and cunning deceptions."

Here we perceive a full and clear acknowledgment of the imperfect idea of divinity in Hellenism, a severe censure pronounced by one of the

ancient Grecian philosophers, but with scarcely sufficient emphasis. It is true, later philosophers also ventured to utter their invectives, but they rather strove to idealize, to teach purer ideas of the divinity and man's relation thereto, without engaging in a hot struggle against the ruling belief. They acted thus, no doubt, not because they feared the conflict between their inner conviction and falsehood, but because, perhaps, they felt that such a conflict would assail the peculiar nationality of their people, and might destroy the very nerve of the national existence if its mythology were openly assailed. They sought more or less to reconcile their convictions with the popular religion, either by ignoring or explaining it. But if, nevertheless, a bold expression now and then reached the heart of the people, so decided an opposition manifested itself that the critic was soon forced to silence. Anaxagoras and Protagoras were compelled to go into exile; Socrates, who treated the popular belief with great consideration, had to drink poison. The popular belief of the Greeks was unsusceptible of transformation, of reform; it must needs remain as it was, or cease altogether. A religion which bears in itself more powerful ideas than it exhibits in imperfect finite forms, may, in the course of its development, cast off many a portion of its system, efface many ancient expressions, and produce new ones by means of its creative power; but a religion that has completely exhausted itself at its very origin, and whose stem, blossom, and fruit correspond with its root, must in time utterly perish. Such was the case with Hellenism.

Considering that one of the most talented nations of antiquity thus professed such crude religious ideas, we need hardly cast an examining glance at the multitude of other nations that have passed away without leaving any vestige of higher culture; nations that lived in rude savageness must also have entertained rude notions concerning the deity and man's relation to it. And when we, moreover, contemplate the groups of nations that surrounded the Jews, and outnumbered that little people, some of which, for a time, exercised decisive influence upon the destiny of the world, we shall feel horrified at the savage worship they practiced, thinking it divine; human sacrifices offered up to Moloch, who robbed mothers of their children to consume them in his red-hot embrace; low debaucheries as pleasing offerings to their gods! The standing expression of the Bible: "To go seeking after the gods of the nations," may be taken in its most literal meaning. A horrible picture!

OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM CEMETERY.

Recently a melancholy ceremony was performed among our co-religionists in Birmingham. A large portion of the congregation were gathered together, for on this day the cemetery was to receive the *first* of those for whose silent abode it had been devoted. [The following pathetic address was delivered by the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, the successor of the late Dr. Raphall, who died in New York a few years ago.]

"My flesh and my heart faileth, but God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever."

In these words the Psalmist declares the mighty difference which exists between body and soul—the one earth, perishable, fading away, the other spirit, imperishable, enduring forever. From the earliest times this difference was recognized by our race. Man's origin was in their eyes "dust from the earth," but, nevertheless, "Man was created in the image of God." Man's death they understood to be "the return of the dust to the earth as it was, and the return of the spirit unto the God who gave it." This clear discernment of the two-fold nature of man protected our people from the errors and superstitions which degraded the nations by which they were surrounded. It saved them from the heart-rending despair exhibited by deeds of frenzy, into which the death of a dear relative plunged the heathen tribes of Canaan, who believed that death was instant and eternal annihilation. It saved them from the stupendous and exhaustive labors of the Egyptians, who, believing that the true man, the soul, continued to exist only so long as the body remained perfect and whole, developed the system of mummification and excavated deep caverns and erected monstrous mounds of stone to insure the lasting preservation of their dead. Our people, from the first, knew that the soul was godly, and never could die, that the body was clay and never could fail to return to the dust. But they did not despise the humbler portion of man, even when the nobler had departed. They remembered that it had been sanctified by the hand of God, who fashioned it so wonderfully and beautifully. They remembered that it had been consecrated as the dwelling-place of the Divine spirit; and so it was ever treated with loving respect and affectionate reverence. How anxiously Abraham seeks a resting-place for Sarah's remains! No borrowed sepulchre will content him, however freely tendered. He desires and entreats, and at last obtains, a spot which shall be his—only his; any where the ashes of his beloved may mingle with their mother earth undisturbed. Jacob engages his son by oath to lay his dust with that of his parents and grand parents. Joseph adjures his brethren to take his bones up with them from Egypt. The kings of Judah prepared for themselves stately vaults. Throughout all the Holy Writings we find the tenderest care bestowed on the lifeless clay. The most terrible calamity that could befall a man, the penalty that was never experienced, except by those whose crimes were inexpiable, even by death—the curse uttered against Jereboam's house, the doom that humbled Abad, was that indignity should take the place of honored burial. When the mighty power of Rome broke our nation into many fractions, and our people were scattered into every clime and district, wherever a few Israelites assembled, there, almost before they prepared a בֵּית הַכְּנֶסֶת—a place where the living should assemble to offer their devotion to their Maker—they prepared a בֵּית הַחַיִּים—a place where the dead should rest in peace. And once more to-day a congregation of Israel solemnly sets apart and consecrates a spot for the hallowed repose of those whose battle in life is ended. We have lovingly labored to prepare this sacred place; to make it indeed "a free spot," unburdened, unincumbered. Our Cohanim have eagerly performed the one service connected with the dead possible to them. We have gathered here to-day in considerable numbers. We have here consigned to earth members of the house of Israel. Thus we have consecrated and devoted this spot to be the last resting-place of our community. A feeling of thankfulness should fill our hearts—thankfulness to the Supreme, that he has placed our lot among a tolerant and generous people, who permit us a distinct burial-place as safe from indignity as their own honored sepulchres; and that He has blessed us with the power to establish this holy place. And other thoughts should fill our breast. We are assembled here to-day. We shall come here again—to commit to the grave some child, perhaps our especial pride and delight, a partner with whom we have planned many years of happiness; a parent who gave us life. We shall come here again, finally, never to leave it more. Here will end all marks of distinction—beauty and grace, youth and strength, riches and talents. All men alike will have here their narrow bed. The great no more than his measure of earth, the lowly, no less. And none of us know how soon in that bed we shall lie! Who, then, shall be proud? Who shall boast of superiorities that may vanish at any moment? Oh! let meek and humble thoughts fill our hearts to-day! And let the conviction of the shortness of life inspire us with the determination to use life well. No day of it may be wasted, for no day can be recalled. No hour may be spent in sin, for we are not sure of an hour to be employed in repentance. We must not injure our fellow man, for we can not be certain of time to repair the injury. We may not part from friend or strive and contend with brother, for we may cease to live before we can be reconciled. Here, at least, let us remember that our life is short and uncertain, and that therefore, we must employ well every year and month, every day and every hour, every moment of it. But let not all our thoughts connected with this spot be sad. Let us think that here age is freed from all its weakness and burdens; here disease ceases to pain; here troubles end, sorrows vanish, and all trials are over. Here is the gate of hope. Here is the portal of Heaven. Here the body returns to dust as it was, while the soul "returns to the God who gave it." May these thoughts fill our heart. May they benefit us at all times and comfort us at our need. may God solace those who mourn. May He bless the living. May he mercifully judge the dead, forgive their sins, and grant them happiness and glory forever!

The service closed with the recital of Kadish, and the assembly returned to their homes, deeply moved by the day's proceedings.

[The ground was purchased from the Birmingham Corporation at cost price, and, with the buildings (erected from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. H. H. Collins, Architect) involved an outlay of nearly £3,000. The successful establishment of this extensive cemetery, replete with every necessary and admirably adapted to its solemn purpose, is an achievement for which our co-religionists of Birmingham deserve the appreciation and praise of their brethren.]

A CRUMB OF COMFORT FOR GOOD WIVES.

Many a discouraged mother folds her tired hands at night, and feels as if she had, after all, done nothing, although she has not spent an idle moment since she rose. Is it nothing that your little helpless children have had some one to come to with all their childish griefs and joys? Is it nothing that your husband feels "safe," when he is away to his business, because your careful hand directs everything at home? Is it nothing, when his business is over, that he has the blessed refuge of home, which you have that day done your best to brighten and refine? Oh, weary and faithful mother, you little know your power when you say, "I have done nothing." There is a book in which a fairer record than this, is written over against your name.—*Ledger.*

Fitly Spoken Words.—The rich odors, so grateful to the senses, which float in our atmosphere, are tiny atoms escaping from the dewy petals of the rose or lily which blossoms at our feet. Meet emblems are those odors—floating around us all unseen—of the influence of "fitly spoken" words.

AMETE AND YAFEH.*

AN ALLEGORY.—BY GRACE AGUILAR.

Far in the illimitable space, seeming to earth as one of those bright yet tiny stars, which even the most powerful telescope will not increase in size, so immeasurable is the distance between them and us, two Spirits sat enthroned, each intrusted with an attribute of the Creator, with which to renew His image in man and vivify the earth. Their work was one, each so aiding each that, though in outward form distinct, their inward being was the same. The one, known in the language of heaven as Amête—and who, were there measurement of Time in the children of Eternity, might seem the elder—was in aspect grave, almost stern, but those who could steadily gaze upon him, and receive his image within their hearts (and man did so a thousand and a thousand times, though the Spirit's visible form was unrevealed), loved him, with such deep, earnest love, as to forget the seeming sternness in the deep calm and still security his recognition ever brought. A coronet of light circled his brow, his wings were of living sapphire, and in his hand he held a transparent spear. Wherever he moved, darkness and mist fled from before him; and error sunk annihilated, before one touch of that crystal lance. Change and mutability touched him not; coeval with Creation, he endured to Everlasting—ever presenting the same exquisite aspect, producing on earth the same effect, and through every age aiding to mould man for Immortality. Distinct from his companion, yet the same; reflecting his every changeful hue of loveliness, yet retaining undisturbed his own.

Not such was the outward appearance of Yafèh. Less majestic, less grave, Earth and Heaven ever hailed him with rejoicing. The latter, indeed, knew him not apart from Amête; and the former, in her darkness, sometimes greeted his semblance, not himself. Robed in light, drawn not from the ethereal fount which circled Amête, but from those dazzling iris-colored rays, the reflection of which we sometimes catch when the sun shines upon a prism, the various changes of his exquisite loveliness were impossible to be defined. But it was only when in close unity with Amête he was seen to full perfection, and his glittering garb endowed with vitality and glory; apart, those iris rays shone forth resplendent and most dazzling, but without the light glistening on the brow of his companion, were too soon merged in gloom.

But this Yafèh himself knew not, and in his young ambition besought permission to work alone. His revealed form was more visible on earth than that of Amête. As he looked down, and around, and above him, the attribute of which he was the guardian seemed so powerfully and palpably impressed that he could not trace the invisible workings of his companion, and, in his presumption, he deemed it all his own, and chafed and spurned the bond which, since their creation, had entwined and marked them one. Mournfully and earnestly did Amête conjure him to check the impious prayer; that which the All-Wise had assigned them was surely best and safest. But Yafèh would not heed, and ceased not his murmuring supplication till it was granted. With the work already done, the work of Creation, he might not interfere; but the arch-angelic minister bade him "Go down to earth, and in the workshop of man, be his creation of hand or brain, display thy power; thou art free to work alone," and with a glad burst of triumphant song, and the brilliant velocity of a falling star, the Spirit darted down to earth.

"Follow him not!" commanded the archangel, answering Amête's imploring gaze; "once convinced of his nothingness alone, he will never leave thee more. That lesson learned, thou mayest rejoin him; meanwhile, look down upon his course," and sorrowingly Amête obeyed.

He beheld him, arrayed in even more than his wonted loveliness, enter the several habitations of man; his invisible but felt presence greeted with wild joy, and his inspirings followed in the new creative genius of all whom he touched. In the lowly homes of the mechanic and the artisan he lingered, and their work grew beneath their hands; and, at first it seemed most lovely, but still something was wanting, and they toiled and toiled to find it, but in vain; and despair and ruin usurped the place of glad rejoicing.

"They are of too low a grade, too dull a mind," murmured the Spirit, and he flew to the easel of the painter, the workshop of the sculptor; and new conceptions of loveliness floated so vividly in their minds, that day and night unceasingly they toiled to give them embodied form, and sweet dreams of fame mingled with their creation, till life itself seemed brighter than before. And Yafèh rejoiced, for surely now he was triumphant; here, at least, perfection would vitalize his presence, and prove how little he needed Amête. He mingled invisibly with the judges of the works, and he beheld them scorned—contemned as dreams of madmen; and the artists fled, disgraced and miserable, to their homes, with difficulty restrained from shivering their work to atoms.

Terrified, yet still not humbled, Yafèh winged his flight to the studio of the musician, and harmonies of heaven floated in his ear, entrancing him with their exquisite perfection, and hour after hour he labored to bring them from their impalpable essence to the bondage of note and phrase, but in vain—in vain! The sounds he did produce were wild, discordant, unconnected, and in passionate agony he refused to listen more.

The poet, the philosopher, the historian—wherever genius lay—Yafèh touched with his quivering breath, and to all came the same dream of marvelous loveliness—the same ideal perfection. On all burst the torrent of inspiration, compelling toil and work, to give words to the pressing thought, and all for awhile believed it perfect; and their burning souls throbbed high in the fond hope that each glorious lay, each novel discovery, each startling hypothesis—clothed in such glowing imagery and thrilling words—must last forever. And Yafèh triumphed, for surely here he was secure, and in these prove that he could work alone, and needed the aid of none.

A brief, brief while, and the burning lays of the poet were forgotten and unread. The theory of the philosopher, lovely as it had seemed, quivered into darkness before the test of usefulness and reason. The new discoveries, new thoughts of the historian met with scorn and laughter in the vain search for their foundation. And, in their deep despair, Yafèh heard the names by which he was known to earth accursed and scorned; his presence banished; his inspirations rudely checked, as bringing not loveliness and joy, but misery and ruin; and the Spirit fled, in his wild agony, far, far from the homes of earth and the hearts of men; and, shrinking from his starry home and light-clad brother, sought to pierce through and through the vast realms of unfathomable space, and lose himself in darkness. His iris rays seemed fading from his lovely form, lost in denser and denser gloom. Above, below, and around him thunder rolled, and the glittering Hosts of Heaven trembled, lest his proud wish were to be chastised still further. But soon the majestic form of the Spirit Amête stood beside his brother, and before the glittering spear, Error and Despair, about to claim Yafèh fled howling.

"Yafèh, beloved! we will descend together," he said, in tones clear, distinct, and liquid, impossible to be withstood. "Thy work shall yet live, and be immortal."

"Nay, 'twill be thine," murmured the repentant Spirit, his darkened loveliness resuming light and glory, from the effulgent brow so pityingly bent down on his. "What need hast thou for me? Go forth and work alone. I have no part on earth."

"Thou hast; for without thee I have no power. Man trembles at my form, when, at the Eternal's mandate, I must go forth alone; but with thee, perchance because my sterner self is hidden, he loves and hails me, and permits my work ascendancy. Without, I could but bind to earth; with thee, I lead to heaven. Brother, we are One, though earth may deem us twain. We can not work for Immortality apart."

Side by side, so closely twined that even their brother spirits could with difficulty distinguish their individuality, Amête and Yafèh stood within the dwellings of man. The mechanic and the artisan started from their desponding trance; the neglected work was resumed. The form, the inspiration was the same; but as if a flash of light had touched it, it gave back that perfect image of the mind for which before they had so toiled, and toiled in vain. On to the artist, the sculptor, the musician, and one touch from that crystal spear, and the misty cloud dispersed, and the senseless canvas gave back the perfected thought; the cold marble sprung into the warmth of actual being; the impalpable but exquisite harmonies, the ethereal essence of sound, at the word of Amête, resolved itself into the necessary bondage of note and form, and breathed forth to admiring thousands the music lent to one. Hovering over the poet, again thrilling words burst forth, and fraught with such mighty meanings every heart responded, as to the voice of the Immortal; folding his azure pinion round the panting soul of the philosopher, the shrouding cloud dispersed, and science, deep, stern, lasting, took the place of the mere lovely dream; and on the page of the historian, light from the brow of Amête so flashed as to mark him gifted reader of the Future, by the wondrous record his spirit-thought unfolded of the Past. Wherever the Spirits lingered, man worked for Immortality; it mattered not under what guise, or in what rank. From the highest to the lowest, each creative impulse, fashioned by Yafèh, received perfection from Amête. The former, indeed, alone was *visible*, but never more he sought to work alone. Within his outward work was the vital essence breathed by Amête, without which the most exquisite form was incomplete—the most lovely thought imperfect—the fairest theory a dream.

And so it is even now. Up, up in yon distant star, gleaming so brightly through the immeasurable space, as may be their throne, still does their glorious and united Presence walk the earth. Their semblance may be found apart, but not themselves. Twain as they are in name and aspect, in essence they are One. Truth is the vital breath of Beauty; Beauty the outward form of Truth; the Real the sole foundation of the Ideal; the Ideal but the spiritualized essence of the Real.

Note.—*Amete* and *Yafeh*, two Hebrew words, whose translation will be found in the concluding paragraph.

Singular Arithmetical Fact.—Any number of figures you may wish to multiply by 5 will give the same result if divided by 2, a much quicker operation; but you must remember to annex a cipher to the answer, when there is no remainder, and when there is a remainder, whatever it may be, annex a 5 to the answer. Multiply 464 by 5 and the answer will be 2,320: dividing the same number by 2, and you have 232; and as there is no remainder, you add a cipher. Now take 357 and multiply by 5, there is 1785; divide the same number by 2 and you have 178 and a remainder; you therefore place a 5 at the end of the line, and the result is again 1785.

Good Advice.—Don't be discouraged if occasionally you slip down by the way and others tread over you a little. Accidents will happen, miscalculation will some times be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers for the time, but if we have faith in ourselves and work with a will for an object, we shall succeed in the end.

"Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו כקול המון

"And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Contributions will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged, and if meritorious, accepted and liberally paid for.

Communications, to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith.

We do not, of course, endorse the opinions of our correspondents and contributors, although feeling it a duty to be liberal as to the use of our columns.

Address all communications to
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Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange, or
Box 2065 Post-Office, San Francisco.

ניסן לוח תרל"א

April 5th,.....ערב פסח, ד
" 6th.....א' דפסח, ה
" 7th.....ב' דפסח, ו
" 8th.....שמיני, ושבת חל המעור, ז
" 9th, 10th, 11th,.....חה"מ, א, ב, ג
" 12th.....ד' דפסח, ד
" 13th.....ח' דפסח, ה

San Francisco: Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

TO POSTMASTERS.

The following has been placed at our disposal, and we hereby respectfully call the attention of the Postmaster at Helena, Montana Territory, and several others, who have frequently returned the "Voice of Israel," writing on our wrappers, "Against the law." We applied to our worthy Postmaster *here*, and he sustained our printed card on the wrappers. We applied to the Postmaster-General, since which we have understood the "Woman's Pacific Coast Journal" appealed for a similar reason, and soliciting information, the Editor kindly gave us the original, which is as follows:

Washington, March 13th, 1871.

In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I would say:—that under the provisions of the 250th Section of the Postal Laws, no extra charge is to be made for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Marshall,
First Assistant P. M. Gen'l.

C. F. Young, Editor and Proprietor Woman's Pacific Coast Journal.

[If any Postmaster fails delivering our papers on account of the printed "Voice of Israel" on the wrappers, we shall be constrained to have recourse to further proceedings.]

OREGON.

Seventy-one veterans of the Mexican war met on the evening of March 27th, in Portland, and organized themselves into the Oregon Branch of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War. General Canby was chosen President, and General E. Hamilton Vice-President.

A corps of surveyors leave in a few days to survey and locate the line of railroad from Walla Walla to Wallula.

The skating rink, which fell on Sunday, the 26th, will be immediately rebuilt in a substantial manner.

Real estate has considerably improved. An unusual degree of interest has been manifested therein during the past month. The spring trade has opened with fair prospects for a good season.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—WAKING UP.

San Diego has taken the initiative in encouraging emigration. A Society known as the San Diego Mutual Land Association, having in view the speedy settlement of Roseville, La Plaza and vicinity, agree to devote land free to actual settlers.

THE PASSOVER.

To-night (April 5th) we celebrate the Passover—the festival which, of all those we observe throughout the year, is the most dear to the Jewish heart. Not alone because of the important event in our history which it commemorates, but also on account of the peculiar nature of its services.

Pesach (Passover) is particularly a *domestic* festival, for the most important part of its solemnization belongs to the home circle. Long before the time arrives does the careful mother in Israel begin her preparations, to the end that the *holy eve* may find her house cleansed and purified thoroughly from all *leaven*, and herself and family ready to enjoy that most joyous and eagerly looked-for "Hagodah" night.

How every Jewish heart thrills at the mere mention of the name of the happy season which must *remind* him of his *childhood* and his early *home*. Hardened, indeed, is he who, however long estranged from his faith, does not yearn again for the religion of his fathers, when he hears once more the well remembered and familiar melodies which belong to the "Seder" night.

One of the greatest charms that grace these nights is the prominence which is *given to our children*. The various ceremonies seem to be especially intended to awaken their interest, enlist their attention, "and stimulate their curiosity." The youngest child becomes at once the most important person present, as he puts the questions prompted by *unusual* appearance of the table. And then the "Master of the House" proceeds to read the Hagodah—the deliverance from servitude in Egypt—that story which never grows old, the narration of the great miracle wrought—not by the prowess of man, but by the all powerful hand and outstretched arm of the Almighty.

Then the seven days when we eat no leaven, when the "matsors" remind us daily and hourly of our freedom from bondage, and awaken within us feelings of thankfulness for the special Providence which has ever watched o'er us, and brought us to enjoy our present prosperity, and many, so many of us enjoying all the rights and privileges of American civil and religious liberty, forming, as we do, an integral portion of the citizens of *thirty-seven* United States, being *necessitated*—to bear no burdens—save those in common with our neighbor, and respected as a man, in proportion to our individual uprightness and integrity—neither more nor less because we are a Jew, or because we are *not* a Gentile.

May we all celebrate the coming feast in health and happiness, and with feelings of gratitude that the day of persecution is about *passing over*—that there are some lands where we may "dwell in freedom, with none to molest or make us afraid." And while we cleanse our dwellings from "leaven," let us also *purify* our hearts from the leaven of *envy*, *jealousy*, and *hatred*, and thus render ourselves worthy of the "eternity" for which we pray to-night—"that day of true happiness which knoweth no end, when the righteous shall sit—the crown of godliness upon their heads, delighting in the radiance of Divine Glory." Oh! that our portion may be with them—even the portion of all mankind—prays the true voice of Israel.

Departure.—On the morning the 3d, Mr. Abraham Seligman, with his family, left our city for a trip to New York and Europe. He contemplates returning early in the fall. We don't propose to say much, now that his back is turned, but we think he will feel considerably relieved now that he can not be daily and hourly importuned to permit the use of his name "to head our state ticket at the next Gubernatorial election." A number of friends had made arrangements for parting "dinners," and "social gatherings," and a movement had been fairly matured (under a military escort that was tendered by several of our companies,) to serenade him on last Saturday evening, but the gentleman, with his characteristic sense of propriety and simplicity, urged—nay begged, as a favor, that nothing of the kind should take place. Notwithstanding the gentleman's desire, a splendid serenade was given him, shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The fine garden surrounding his residence was filled by a large concourse of friends, and several military bands—all of whom (as it may well be imagined,) partook of the hospitality of the house, and it was some time after midnight 'ere the formal "leave-taking" took place. We wish him a pleasant trip, and that he may *not trip* at all. And that he may be back in time to vote for—"the best man"—for Governor,

THE RABBI MASTERS.

MAIMONIDES.

The subject of our present sketch, who, by reason of his great learning, acquired the title, "*The Eagle of the Doctors*," or by way of eminence, "The Doctor," was born at Cordova, in Spain, in the year 1131. He was of illustrious descent, his father and six of his preceding ancestors having been Judges, some of them having been distinguished by the title of *The Wise*.

The early part of his education appears to have been undertaken by his father, who afterward placed him under the tuition of Rabbi Joseph, the son of Megas, a man on whose profound learning he has bestowed the highest praise. He had also, (according to Leo Africanus) as his tutors, the learned Arabians, Ibn Thophail and Averroes.

As he possessed excellent natural abilities, and was indefatigable in his application, he made a most astonishing proficiency under such able instructors, both in his knowledge of languages and acquaintance with all the arts and sciences. Among other languages he was perfectly skilled in the Hebrew and Arabic; but reflecting that with the knowledge of these languages only, his intercourse must be chiefly confined to his own people, he made himself also master of the Chaldee, Turkish, Median and other tongues; and that he understood the Greek may be concluded from the quotations which occur in his writings from Aristotle, Plato, Galen, Themistius, etc., and from the circumstance that some of his latest works and several of his letters to foreigners were written in that language. With all the branches of philosophy and mathematics he was intimately acquainted, as his writings bear ample testimony; and in his "More Nevochim" he has particularly expatiated on the advantages arising from a knowledge of mathematical science. He was deeply versed in and attached to the religion of his fathers, but thought it was too much encumbered with Talmudical fables and traditions. That he was pre-eminently skilled in Jewish Jurisprudence he showed, not only by the comments with which he illustrated the whole body of the laws of the Hebrews, but by the ability and judgment with which, from a confused and most intricate mass, clothed in corrupt and varying dialects, he reduced them to a regular system, and perspicuous aphorisms, written in pure Hebrew, and in an easy and elegant style. He likewise acquired a profound knowledge of the medical art, in the practice of which he attained the highest reputation as one of his own letters (from which we shall quote presently) shows.

The extraordinary accomplishments of Maimonides, as frequently in such cases occurs, excited against him the envy and ill-will of some of his nation at Cordova; whence circumstances arose which determined him, before he was thirty years of age, to quit Spain and remove into Egypt. In Egypt he opened a school, to which a number of pupils resorted from all parts, and particularly from Alexandria and Damascus, and these made such improvement under his instructions that it proved the means of spreading his fame throughout the world.

He was also distinguished by such eminent success in the medical art that he was appointed chief physician to Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, who highly esteemed him. In a letter of his to Rabbi, Samuel Aben Tybbon, he has given an account of the services connected with that appointment, and of the manner in which his medical practice occupied the rest of his time, which afforded striking evidence of the great estimation in which his character was held, both at court and the country in general. Tybbon had written to him for his advice on some dubious points, and added that when he should have leisure it was his intention to pay him a visit, that they might discuss them better in conversation. In reply, Maimonides said that nothing could give him greater pleasure than the presence and conversation of his friend, but that he could not encourage him to undertake so long a voyage with the view of having much personal intercourse with him, for that his time was so taken up that he could scarcely promise him his company for a single hour, either by day or night. "I live," said he, "in Egypt, at the distance of nearly two Sabbath-days' journey from Al Cairo, where the King resides. On him the duties of my appointment require a very regular attendance. I generally visit him every morning; but when he himself, one of his children, or of his concubines is indisposed, I am not allowed to stir from the palace; so that I often spend the whole day at Court. Besides, when any one of the King's principal officers is sick, my medical attendance is required. In short, I go to Cairo every morning at an early hour, and if I find nothing amiss there, return home toward noon. But when arrived at my house, almost famished with hunger, I find all the approaches to it crowded with Gentiles and Jews, men of rank and of the lowest order, judges and tax-gatherers, friends and enemies, who have been impatiently waiting my return. No sooner have I alighted from my horse and washed my hands, than I humbly request the indulgence of the multitude till I have appeased my craving appetite. As soon as I have dined, I proceed to examine the cases of my patients and to prescribe for them. This employment commonly lasts till night, and often till several hours after dark, when I am so overcome with the fatigue of hearing, speaking, and prescribing, that I can scarcely talk any longer or even keep myself awake." This extraordinary man died in Egypt, in the year 1204 or 1205 of the Christian era, being 70 years old, and was buried in the land of Canaan. For three whole days did the Jews and Gentiles bewail his death, and they called the year in which it took place *Lamentum Lamentabile*. When speaking of him the Jews frequently made use of this proverbial saying: "*A Mose ad Mosem non surrexit sicut Moses;*" meaning that, from the time of Moses the prophet, no one approached so nearly to him in wisdom and learning as Moses the son of Maimon. He is frequently designated in the writings of the Jews by the word Rambam, the consonants of which form the initials of the words Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon.

Notwithstanding his numerous avocations, Maimonides found leisure to compose a variety of works, some of considerable magnitude, displaying profound erudition, a surprising extent of reading, great critical ability and a spirit of liberal and philosophical inquiry. The first (in order of time) of his productions was his *Pirush Hemishnah*, or commentary on the *Mishna*, which, begun in Spain when in his 23d year, was finished in Egypt 7 years after. His object in this work was to give such an explanation of the *Mishna* and of the phraseology of the Doctors that the reader might easily understand their decisions and constitutions. It was translated from the original Arabic into Hebrew by R. Aben Tybbon. Several copies of the Arabic were, and we suppose still are, in the Vatican and other public libraries. The best edition was published at Amsterdam in 16 folio volumes. The prefaces of Maimonides (written in Hebrew letters by Dr. E. Pococke) were published in Arabic, under the title "Porta Mosis," at Oxford. His next work was *Jad Chazekeh*, or *Strong Hand*. It is a compendium of the Talmud, and gives us a complete code of Hebrew jurisprudence, properly arranged and elucidated by commentary. It was published in Hebrew twelve years after the preceding work at Amsterdam. The third great work of this remarkable man, which was most esteemed by himself, and is considered by others as the most important and valuable of all, is his *More Nevochim* or, *Guide to the perplexed*. This was written by him in Arabic when he was fifty years old, and was translated into Hebrew by R. Abben Tybbon. It is partly critical, partly philosophical, and partly theological. Its design is to explain the meaning of several dificult and obscure words, phrases, metaphors, parables, allegories, etc., in Scripture, which, if interpreted literally, seem to have no meaning at all, or at least such as is very absurd and irrational; and by this means to show that all the Mosaic institutions are not merely arbitrary precepts, but are founded in reason, and capable of being explained consistently with God's wisdom, justice and goodness. After R. Aben's translation of this work had been received by the Jews in different countries, it excited violent disputes among them and occasioned their division into two parties,—one highly commending the author's work as calculated to do honor to religion and to obviate the objections of unbelievers; the other accusing the author of heresy and innovation, and advocating the condemnation of his book and its committal to the flames. These disputes were carried on in France, but were happily terminated by the efforts of R. Kimchi. The next important work of Maimonides is his "*Sepher Hamitsoth*, or *Book of Commandments*, containing an exposition of the precepts of the Mosaic Law, both positive and negative. The titles of this author's other works [which are still extant] may be seen in *Wolfii Biblioth. Hebræa.*

—As there is much to *enjoy* in this world, so is there much to *endure*, and *wise* are they who enjoy *gratefully* and endure patiently.

Juvenile Department.

RESPONSES TO NUMBERS XIV. AND XV.

To the enigma by "Stein," we have received the correct answer from "Frances," "Twelve Years," "Quicksilver," "Israel," "Bertha," "Eye-Glass," "Checkmate," "N. A. D.," "Onycha," "Namfoh," "S. O. J.," "Poor Guesser," "Eva," "Vivian," "XX the 4th," "Pennsylvania," "L. M. C.," "Tillie," "Moses," "F. J. L.," "Blue Eyes," "M. M. S.," "751," "W. S.," Sacramento, "Lycurgus," "G. S. S.," "C. P. N.," Petaluma, "Hyacinthe," "Julia," "E—— Street," "J. C. 10."

To Chas. Stein's riddle we have received the solution as given us by him, namely, RH[ONE, from all of the above, with the exception of the last seven. And "Hyacinthe," "Julia," "E—— Street," and "J. C. 10," answer it, as does the following:

No. —, P—— Street,
April 2d.

Editor "Voice of Israel:"

I think Stein's riddle is just now in a considerable mud—dle. He ought not to throw *stones* in the SEINE at present. Take the first and the last away, and EIN (one) will remain. He is witty at the expense of the *extreme right* and *left* of the *Seine*, and insinuates that *one* will remain. Just now, when one is asked to *leave* that river, the answer is given, "*Nein! Nein!*" Oh! friend *Stein*, the next time make a Rhone or Rhine.

Yours—in fine—
Esther Tw-ine.

[Esther, you are rather spicy. Stein is a smart, dashing youth. You may be very *glad* to en-twine your heart with his one of these days, and feel enshrined. *Don't* be hasty with the "*Nein! Nein!*"]

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24th, 1871.

"Voice of Israel:"

Gentlemen:—If you will permit the West to offer something to "Our Department," in the "Voice" of the great far West, the "Queen City" of the Pacific, then please insert the inclosed. Yours, ——,

A Juvenile Admirer,
But call me "Carrie."

[With pleasure. We used to play on Mount Auburn and promenade Main and Walnut streets, at a time when we didn't dream of California. How is new Germany, and where now *are* the Rhine provinces—over the Canal? Where do you girls and boys go picnicking? Is the Mill Creek bridge all safe in these days?]

NUMBER XVI.

CHARADE—BY——"CARRIE"—CINCINNATI.

I am composed of 19 letters and five words.
My first is useful for most everything.
My third every day the good housewife does.
My fourth is an animal.
My fifth is like a good watch.
As to my letters—
My 12, 7, 11, 9, is what nobody should do.
My 11, 2, 5, 10, is what every child loves to have.
My 6, 19, 3, 13, 5, is what mostly every person likes to have, and yet few are happy in its possession.
My 1, 19, 16, 18, 15, 3, is the name of a man who created a great deal of confusion in our section during our unfortunate "*unpleasantness.*"
My 14, 7, 15, 8, 4, 11, is indispensable to every household throughout the year.
My whole is an expression used by many, and it is a great pity that—"the fact is so."

San Francisco, March 30th, 1871.

Editor "Voice of Israel:"

I saw, a few numbers ago, a communication in the Juvenile Department, giving some little smart sayings of the children. Why do not the contributors to this portion of the paper continue? I think it is a very interesting feature, and the little ones are constantly making cunning and pretty speeches. For instance, my little nephew, (six years of age) who resides with us, was somewhat refractory during his mother's absence, and Ma undertook to lecture him upon the sin of "disobedience to parents," and went on quoting the Bible. "Yes," said the little fellow, looking up triumphantly, "but the Bible don't tell me to mind my Grand——Mother."

Yours, Onycha.

San Jose, April 2d, 1871.

Mr. Editor:—I read, last week, Clara's letter about her story, and I truly sympathize with her. Now, if *I* were going to write a story, (which I shall not, for I could never survive the mortification of failing to win the prize) I should not attempt to portray a beautiful creature. My heroine should be of sallow complexion and irregular features, but she should have a "mop of blue-black hair," which should be dressed *a la* maniac, (so every one could tell it was her own) and large, languishing, black eyes and lashes, "which swept her cheek." And as for dignity, and all that, it is out of fashion now; and gentleness and softness, or gushing vivacity and witty repartee win the day.

She should win the "greatest catch of the season," and bear him off in triumph from dozens of belles and beauties, all eager to engage his attention.

O, yes! I know *that* would make a delightfully interesting story, but then, as I do not intend to write myself, for the reason before mentioned, I can afford to give Clara the *benefit* of my ideas.

Hoping she will profit by them, and win the prize, is the sincere wish of

San Jose School Girl.

Sacramento, March 31st, 1871.

To "Voice of Israel;"

My troubles and perplexities as to the prize story are very different from those of Miss Clara. I have overcome the heroine matter by substituting a little girl. I saw the difficulty at once of writing up in these fashionable times, a hero or heroine to the standard of an Ernest, or James' "solitary horseman," or of the "Pearl of Pearl River." But I am in tribulation—great tribulation, as well as Clara. I got my little girl—my prodigy, who is content to stay at home and help mind the baby while "Ma and Pa" are riding over to Folsom, to forget herself for the moment, and, dressing herself up in her brother's clothes, she goes down J Street, and meeting the Turners, takes a turn until she finds herself at the Turning school, and undertaking to try her skill at turning, jumps and turns, and turns and jumps, until she gets her head—not broke—but *turned*. Now, I want to get it turned back again, and I don't know how to do it. Then I don't know how to get her home again; and what is more, if I do, I don't know how in the world I shall get those tight-fitting "unmentionables" off. I never "wore the breeches," (hope I never will) and of course I must do it before "Ma and Pa" get back. Shall I call the girl? Oh! no, for she would rush out of the house as they always do when one is in a dilemma. Shall I introduce the scissors? Oh, that would never do! Something must be done, and quickly, too, or "Ma and Pa" will be back, and that would *mar* my prize story and be on a *par* with a thousand difficulties that beset one in disposing of their principal characters after being weak-minded enough to wrongly introduce and "shockingly" carry on the narrative. So I hear their footsteps coming. I have it. She is a prodigy, truly. She's just torn them off—and I can get smoothly along with my story now that these horrid pantaloons are out of my way.

Yours,
Seventh Street.

THE HONOR OF THE TERM "JEW."

☞ The Philadelphia *Bee*, in a late issue, thus refers to the *N. Y. Jewish Messenger*, and the term "Jews:"

"We are gratified that so intelligent, instructive, and learned a paper as the *Jewish Messenger*, of New York, has settled one point, and that is, that it is not to be considered disrespectful to speak of the people of that grand and highly important old nation as Jews. We once inquired of an intelligent friend, of the Hebrew faith, whether we should, in writing or conversation, use the word Jew or Israelite? His answer was, if you wish to be regarded as refined, say Israelite. We, however, regard the Rev. S. M. Isaacs as unquestionable authority in this matter, and we observe that not only is the name of his well-conducted print called "Jewish," but that the word Jew is frequently used in many of the articles. A time-honored name can not be deteriorated by abuse. Besides, the "chosen people of God" can not but come out right in the end."

To this we will merely add, says the *Messenger*, "that we entirely agree with the editor of the *Bee*. We are Jews; and any one born in the faith, who is ashamed of the title, and thinks he appears before the world in a more honorable and respectable way by being called "Israelite" or "Hebrew," is unworthy of the ancient race to which he belongs."

We trust that the press of the Pacific Coast will not hesitate in future, when speaking of the Israelites, to use the word "Jew"—no properly balanced mind—even if super-refined, can possibly "be shocked at so gross a term as Jew."

APPOINTMENT.

School Director.—A. L. Wangenhein has been appointed School Director of the Eighth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Edgar Briggs. The Superintendent of Public Schools has made a very judicious selection. The Board unanimously confirmed the appointment.

B'nai B'rith Department.

בריתי היתה אתו, החיים והשלום.

THE REVISED RITUAL.

The Order held a Convention in 1868. A committee was appointed, consisting of six, exclusive of the President, (*ex-officio*) to engross the Revised Ritual, in consonance with the views as expressed and decided upon in secret session. The committee was given three months' time to perform the duty. It was to be submitted to the Executive Committee, and under their supervision to be printed and promulgated as the Ritual of the Order. The committee failed to report within three months, "but after the lapse of many additional months submitted a work possessing radical changes not contemplated or authorized by the Convention." The committee had virtually ceased to exist after the three months had expired, "but if it had confined itself within its legitimate sphere, no objection would have been raised."

"As it was, there existed no authority for the promulgation of a work which might, and undoubtedly would, have been considered, in some parts, at least, obnoxious, generally illegal, and of no binding force."

The President of the Executive Committee uses the above words in introducing the Revised Ritual, and further proceeds: "I undertook the revision of the Ritual in conformity with the laws passed on the subject." We stand corrected; we were not aware that the General Convention passed any resolution—that if the committee failed in performing the duty, that then the President of the Executive Committee was to do so. The *Times* certainly gives us no light upon that point. We submit these points:

First. A committee was to perform a certain piece of work.

Second. To report to the Executive Committee, who were to have it printed under their supervision, and by such Executive Committee promulgated as the Ritual of the Order.

Third. The Committee failed to report in time, but a year after.

Fourth. It is argued that the Committee virtually ceased to exist, but had they reported a Ritual different to what they did, no objection would have been raised as to the illegal time.

Fifth. Could another Committee *not* have been appointed between the three months and the *ten* months?

Sixth. It being deemed an obnoxious report, not in consonance with the views, instructions, etc., of the Convention, what was the duty of an executive officer to do?

Seventh. Was the Committee's work laid before either of the six members of the Executive Committee, for them to judge whether the same was "obnoxious and illegal in parts?"

Eighth. Was *the* Revised Ritual, that the President constructed, ever submitted to the members of the Executive Committee?—and if residing outside of New York, could the proof-sheets not have been sent there for approval, and thus been approved, and at least promulgated with the fact of such submittal and approval?

Ninth. Would it not have been more in consonance with established usage—with fundamental precedent, under the circumstances, (the first rejecting the work of a certain committee, *without submittal*, and then the performing the duty of that committee) to convene the Executive Committee, or if that were impractible, to at least submit for approval this, the work of the Executive Head—an able one, it is generally conceded, and we concur in that respect—but nevertheless submit the proposition, without any personal feeling that "it was an assumption of executive authority."

History will bear us out. The argument of our able contemporary—the *Times*—is based upon a wrong foundation. The foundation is not whether the changes are or are not in consonance with the views expressed in the Convention. It is not whether the author has understood and properly phrased and clothed the same. It is not whether our able President of the Executive Committee possesses firmness and courage sufficient to act decisively when the interests of the Order require it. It is simply "this, and nothing more."

Was there any submittal whatever of either the committee report or the Ritual, as revised and promulgated by the President to his colleagues? We find there was *not*, and therefore it is not who proposes, as the *Times* states, "to put the question in its proper light." It must be remembered that the Grand Lodge of District No. 4 over a year ago unanimously passed a resolution instructing the Grand Soupher to inquire whether the Ritual sent *him* to be promulgated was the Ritual of the Convention (or was it sent for submittal for approval according to the democratic character of the new constitution, to which the *Times* says we are indebted to our worthy President, and which certainly *is* so).

We trust that our contemporaries will, at least, in their articles under the B. B. Department, while giving all the *light* possible, confine themselves to the bed-rock, and strictly upon *official acts* that speak for themselves, and in arguing and defending, do so in accordance with the well established rules of literary disputants, and above all, avoid verbiage and weakening a defense, by offensive language and idle assertion that this or that is a scandalous or unjustifiable attack. The reader—be he of the Order or not—can judge for himself, and is more likely to believe an attack, not so *very* scandalous, that quotes one's own words and yields a pure and simple historical record of an *official act or course*.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Editors Voice of Israel.—Without any desire to enter into a controversy with B, more especially as you indorsed the gentleman without any compromise on your part, as to the *points* slightly incorrect contained therein, I will therefore concede—and why should I not?—that B is entirely unbiased—always toils for the said object—has no view to personal aggrandizement, etc., and simply ask a small space in your columns. Excuse me for not saying valuable—it is hackneyed and superfluous, and besides the fact of addressing oneself to a "particular" paper is a sufficient compliment, while there are *others* in the same city. "Much discussion and very little work was done until the spark was rekindled by the action of the Order I. O. B. B., to whom great credit is due for calling the undertaking to real life." I have resided here since 1850, I am not aware that any meeting, formal or otherwise—any resolution proposed, rejected or passed, ever took place, or was made until the B'nai B'rith in December, 1869, in mass meeting assembled, appointed a Committee, and which Committee reported—the Lodges sanctioned—a Grand Lodge extra session was convened—the laws changed and approved in due time by *all* the Lodges to support for ever and ever this object—and in March, 1870, every society, save and except one, in response to an appeal, appointed delegates; they met, deliberated, and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions that the I. O. B. B. should carry out this work and they would co-operate. If I am *incorrect* in these (condensed) points, then printed appeals—deliberate minutes at the time, and 77 delegates from 11 associations of San Francisco, meeting, consulting—appointing a select committee of one for each society and all else—is a mistake—'tis but a dream. Further, when, in July, as per printed invitation, some fifty gentlemen were invited "to meet with the duly authorized committee, to co-operate to the end that a thorough canvass of the Pacific Coast could be made, and some twenty responded; and a select committee was then appointed to draw up a plan; they reported that first twenty-one should be selected on each part. (The O. Asylum committee that had invited these fifty to co-operate consisted of twenty-one.) Well, this was done. Again, a special committee, who reported that "first before any active steps for canvassing, laws must be made." Who made the discussion? Who yielded? What was the basis of original invitation? (Yes! I have a *printed invitation* myself; I am *not* a member of your honorable Order). Who made the "most discussion, and who caused the very little work?" Finally, in December, some twenty individuals true, all members of the Order, but also members of several congregations, and many, of more than two benevolent societies, incorporated under the pure and simple laws of our State, this institution. Thus far, they have made no laws, they believed, and properly too, time enough when a round thousand or two members are enrolled. The I. O. B. B. Grand Lodge, true to its original friendliness to this undertaking, without any reservation, appropriated the amount in its general fund to this incorporation. All of a sudden we are given light. Street talk, I find, was for once not so idle. It was rumored, over three months ago, that there would be Orphan Asylum No. 2; why, the Voice of Israel intimated as much, by that pretty article about two burial-grounds, and winding up with Solomon and the two women, both of whom claimed the child, and I inferred that you plainly meant

that the true parent, the I. O. B. B., or rather, this living incorporation, would say, "Don't divide the child." You are *not the true* parent, yet, take it. It appears that a "number of the friends of the great cause, propose calling a preliminary meeting, representing all Israelites," etc., etc., "for united action, to organize a society." Now to the point. Are these twenty incorporators so very unrepresentative of the Israelites of this coast that five hundred others are afraid to venture near them lest twenty swallow up twenty-five hundred? (For I claim that at least twenty-five hundred members can be obtained within three months). Or is it that these great friends of the great object, can not stand the press that twenty Israelites in course of the most liberal steps and routine (as history will verify) sought co-operation from, and was duly responded to by all, except one society; have been the *first* to incorporate, etc. Gentlemen, friends of the great cause, greater men than you all; greater than any that will come after us, have made a mistake, a mis-step, and have failed if not fallen.

Gentlemen, if you are friends of the object, it is for you to deliberate *now*, and do not imagine it is the 20 incorporators you are individually ignoring—it is truthful history—it is *the* preliminary—and a mighty stupendous one, small as the speck appears to your vision. It is the corner-stone—it was the corner-stone you rejected. It is laid in a foundation surrounded by nearly a *thousand* stones—each stone an individual pillar of strength. It can be quickly reared, and to just such a height as the Israelites at large assist in the work. The *corner-stone can not be removed*. *It*, and it alone, can be built upon. Mark these words, from one who is liberal—but justice demands that neither you nor I should rob any organization of its originality of proposition—its toil—its magnanimous, collective, and individual support—its changed laws rendering it obligatory beyond *repeal* to contribute forever and ever handsomely to the maintenance thereof, merely for the sake of going the same thing over again to attempt to falsify history, or to illustrate that in particular hands it was abortive, when, to render it a fixed fact, half the toil of the secret conclaves would only be necessary.

Fiat justitia ruat coelum.

Yours, B. S. K.

The above is certainly entitled to insertion. It is a temperate rejoinder to "B.," in our last issue. The historical data is literally true. But to the point. "B." says, "Till now, nothing definite has been done." He probably means that nothing has been done that can or *ought* to interfere "with the great object—the erection of the institution by the united action of each and every true Israelite, thereby *insuring* its permanent maintenance and support." And we would add, without taxing the funds of societies, and by their present generosity endangering their very existence in years to come. Would you propose that a single benevolent Society, or even an entire Order, should undertake *alone* to erect and support it? Again, if in five, ten, or twenty years, the Institution will have been during the time a *living* reality, it will be honored for the good it does, and those who now toil the harder for the object will be honored in proportion. You are correct—the Order of B'nai B'rith labored for a twelve-month, and an incorporation has been organized, and the Grand Lodge has appropriated its funds THERETO; but are not the members of the Order *still* the true friends, and would they not (as we stated in these columns in January last) say, "Do not divide our *child*—we know we are the real parent, but rather than see it divided, and thus killed—take it. We will help nourish and support it." History repeats itself. Let the historical recollection of our constant remarks in the joint meetings during 1870, (called for "devising and maturing a plan of co-operation for a thorough canvass of the Pacific Coast," that "we cared for the object, and not for temporary honor or the credit that we, the B'nai B'rith, do this") be fully carried out. Let it be exemplified. Let the Order be satisfied that when, as 21 individuals, the Asylum and Home was incorporated, it was well realized and understood in the community that it "meant work," and no more discussions as to laws and future management. The public pulse was aroused from its lethargic sleep, and thus by simply incorporating, passing no laws, but ready at a day's notice to lease a suitable place, and having the funds and backbone sufficient to *fairly start* the Institution. It has accomplished all *that will follow*. So as "B." suggests, let us have no sidewalk discord; let us meet as friends, and *unite* with those who now really mean WORK.

Wir entnehmen von der „Zeitung des Judenthums":

Sammlung für die durch den Krieg verunglückten Israeliten in Straßburg, Metz und den Landgemeinden des Elsaß und Lothringens.

Pfalzburg, den 20. Februar 1871.

Hochgeehrter Herr College!

Unsere Weisen in ihren kernhaften Sprüchen lehren, es gäbe drei Zeichen, die den Bekenner des Judenthums bekunden; sie heißen: Barmherziger Sinn, Schamhaftigkeit und thätige Liebe. Es mag vielleicht sein, wie Viele meinen, daß wir modernen Juden manche Tugend, die bei unsern frommen Vätern erblich gewesen, in der Neuzeit eingebüßt haben; aber sicherlich, und wir können mit Recht stolz darauf sein, besitzen wir noch immer diese herrlichen drei Eigenschaften. Immer noch zeichnet sich Israel durch seine unvergleichliche Wohlthätigkeit besonders aus. Mehr als je hat sich die jüdische Mildherzigkeit in den jüngsten so trauervollen Monaten edel und groß erwiesen. Es ist so trostreich in dieser finstern Zeit, wo wir betrübte Söhne unseres so edelmüthigen und leider so unglücklichen Frankreich des Trostes so nöthig haben, die unermüdliche Thätigkeit, welche allenthalben unsere Glaubensgenossen in Wohlthun entfalten, zu sehen und zu bewundern. Es gereicht mir nicht weniger zu einer wahren Seelenfreude als zu einer Pflicht, deren ich mich mit Stolz entledige, von dieser nicht genug zu lobenden israelitischen Barmherzigkeit unserer Tage in Ihrer Zeitschrift Zeugniß abzulegen.

Gleich am Anfange des schrecklichen Krieges, der meinem Vaterlande so tiefe Wunden geschlagen, hat der unheilvolle Festungsgürtel, der unser Städtchen umgibt, diesem unsägliche Leiden zugezogen, und meine arme Gemeinde wurde mitunter sehr hart mitgenommen. Neun jüdische Häuser mit fünf Waarengewölben wurden in einem Tage, am 14. Aug., zu Asche und Schutthaufen, und dadurch 16 jüdische Familien gänzlich verarmt. Unser prächtiger Tempel sowie das jüdische Gemeindehaus wurden an demselben Tage von den Haubitzen durchlöchert und deren Fenster sämmtlich zerschlagen. Dazu kam noch eine viermonatliche Belagerung, während der, wie ich Ihnen, verehrter Herr Redacteur, schon mit Schmerz geschrieben habe, sehr viele Mitglieder meiner Gemeinde, da die Lebensmittel alle ungemein theuer waren, alle ihre Ersparnisse, ja sogar ihre bescheidenen Geschäftscapitalien aufzehren mußten. Der Gemeinde-Vorstand that sein Mögliches, um während dieser so langen Blockade unsern Unterstützungsbedürftigen das äußerst Nöthige zu verschaffen, und leerte zu diesem frommen Zwecke die Gemeindkasse, was auch unsere drei Wohlthätigkeits-Gesellschaften gethan.

Denken Sie sich nun, wie es mir zu Muthe war, wenn ich an das Elend und die ungeheuren Bedürfnisse unserer Verunglückten dachte und andererseits auf unsere erschöpften Hülfsquellen blickte. Das Herz wollte mie darüber brechen, und Verzagtheit bemächtigte sich meiner Seele. Ich hatte wohl gleich nach der Uebergabe unserer Festung in meiner Gemeinde Saarburg eine Collecte gemacht; so ergiebig diese aber auch gewesen, so unzulänglich war sie doch. Ich hatte auch sogleich nach allen Seiten hin geschrieben, um Beistand flehend, wußte auch ganz gut, daß meine schwache Stimme Gehör finden würde, und daß das Schicksal meiner so schmerzlich heimgesuchten Gemeinde jedem fühlenden Glaubensgenossen tief in's Herz gehen würde. Unterdessen aber war die Noth dringend, und woher sollte schnell genug Unterstützung kommen? Da traten mir in dieser traurigen Lage, o Wunder der jüdischen Menschenliebe! drei Retter mit reichen Spenden entgegen: 1) Sie, hochverehrter College, durch Ihre erste Unterstützung von 100 Thlrn., der seither noch zwei, eine jede von 30 Thlrn., gefolgt; mein edler Freund, Herr Astruc, Oberrabbiner von Belgien, durch die Uebersendung von 260 Thalern, und 3) der vortreffliche Publicist, Herr Daniel Levy, der mir im Namen des freigebigen Herrn Alexandre Lazard, aus dem Hause Lazard Frere, 500 Fr. zur Vertheilung überreichte. Ich athmete nun wieder frei und dankte dem Herrn. Sie haben meinen Armen Glück gebracht, hochgeschätzter Herr Redacteur. Denn wenige Tage nachher trafen Spenden ein von den Herren Ober-Rabbinern von Straßburg, von Metz*), von Bordeaux, von meinem benachbarten Amtsbruder von Luneville. Ich konnte nun den Hülfsbedürftigen zur Seite stehen. Die vorige Woche besonders sind diese zu meiner größten Herzensfreude reichlich beschenkt worden. In Antwort auf meine inständige Bitte haben der ehrwürdige Herr Rabbiner Dr. S. Adler in New York und der löbliche Board seiner Gemeinde Emanu-El mir die beträchtliche Summe von 1686 Franken zur Vertheilung zugesendet. Un bonheur ne vient jamais seul, wie es bei uns heißt; denn drei Tage nachher erhielt ich vom hochzuverehrenden Herrn Dr. A. A. Wolf, Oberrabbiner in Copenhagen, die erhebliche Summe von 1600 Franken, wozu der würdige Uebersender dieses Geldes, Herr Rabbiner Dr. Lehmann aus Mainz, von seiner Seite noch 10 Thaler hinzugefügt. Tausend Dank sei diesen edlen, hochherzigen Männern für diese so großartigen Hülfsspenden. Ich beabsichtige, so Gott will, später in Ihrem geschätzten Blatte Rechnung abzulegen von allen Unterstützungsgeldern, die mir zur Vertheilung gestellt worden. Lassen Sie mich doch heute schon Ihnen sagen, daß diese, dem Allgütigen sei Lob und Dank! auf 8071 Francs sich belaufen, und daß ich Ihnen und Anderen edelmüthigen Seelenhirten und hochherzigen jüdischen Menschenfreunden es zu verdanken habe, daß mir das Glück geworden, 42 Nothleidende unterstützen zu können (worunter sechs Nichtjüdische), wovon sehr viele von 50 bis 900 Franken erhalten haben. Ihnen und diesen edlen Söhnen Israels verdanken wir es, nun wieder unser Gotteshaus besuchen zu können, in welchem wir inbrünstig für Sie und alle unsere theuern Wohlthäter beten und so lange wir leben, beten werden.

J. Bigart, Rabbin.

Nachschrift.—Gestern erhielt ich von den Herren Gebrüder Lazard zu Paris, gegenwärtig in London, folgenden Brief: „Durch ein heute erhaltenes Schreiben aus San Francisco sind wir benachrichtigt, eine Summe von 13,282 Francs zur Disposition einer Commission, bestehend aus Ihnen, Herr Rabbiner, aus dem Herrn Pfarrer und dem Herrn Pastor dieser unglücklichen Stadt zu stellen, welche unter den Hülfsbedürftigen aller Culte ohne Unterschied vertheilt werden soll. Diese schöne Summe ist aus einer zu San Francisco unter den Söhnen Pfalzburgs, von denen neun Zehntel Israeliten sind, veranstalteten Subscription erflossen. Ehre sei diesen edlen Söhnen unsrer Kehilla!„

*) Der ehrwürdige Herr Lippmann, dessen Nachfolger ich im hiesigen Rabbinate die Ehre zu sein habe, hat uns auch Gelder verschafft aus Basel und La Chaux-de-Fonds.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Rodrigues.—We received the response "Resident of San Francisco." "Truly Beautiful" is inserted. Will you permit us to place your initials over your next contribution?

Styx.—We mislaid the "document" of last week. If convenient send us the "rough copy," in case we don't find it.

Grandmother.—Oh, dear, good, gentle, grandma, we really meant no offense. We gave *our* theory as to the reason you did not, (and could not) send an order in same hand-writing as the manuscript claimed as your own, and which you desired returned. Well, we are satisfied; are you? Now to business. You "will revise it, rendering it less severe, so that we will have no hesitation in publishing it." Very well, or, as before stated, give us your name and it will be inserted.

J. B. Cæsar.—Thanks for abbreviation; it gives compositor less trouble, and our columns more space, and answers all necessary purposes. We meant that almost every other line could be left out and still the salient point "sufficiently clothed," and yet the subject matter lose nothing by it.

Xenia.—Your reason is no reason; if you will call, you shall be satisfied—perfectly. But there it must end; because, while we are now assured it is for no idle curiosity, yet there is no occasion to publish it. As a proof, we assure you that you are the first and only one that has imagined such—our answer you admit, and our last issue settles it. Still we say, call, you *will be* satisfied.

Nat.—We answered you already through the response we gave to "Milton." No intelligent reader imagines we called you a puppy, and if we did, who knows you? You err; your real name was not on that communication. Are you N. A. T.? True we did receive such an one with real name, but this we referred to was a plain abbreviation of Nathaniel. It did animadvert upon gentlemen who are well known and respected, and in a very insinuating and ambiguous manner. We did say, and we repeat it, "it might with due propriety be termed puppyism. We judged *it*, not the writer, whom we did not (nor do we now) know.

Little Coz, Sacramento.—"Yes," to the first and second—"No," to the third "Supposition," send it "down any way."

H. L., San Jose.—Was the former printed slip from you? Only one was accompanied by name, and that was attended to. "This other we did *not* receive.

L. C.—Again we say "yes." We did mean you, and we will feel obliged if you will call upon us.

B. S. K.—We insert your communication.

Carrie—Cincinnati.—Your enigma received and inserted. Will be pleased to hear from you again.

WHAT THEY CONTINUE TO SAY OF OUR PAPER.

From the JEWISH MESSENGER:

"The *Voice of Israel* (published at San Francisco) is *steadily* improving, and is already a strong member of the California press. It is in English—and good English—*throughout*, and deserves to succeed on this account as well as for its *intrinsic* merits. Its religious stand-point is not defined; but we should judge, from the numbers thus far issued, that it will *strive* to correct abuses wherever found, and make American Judaism *respected* and honored by its professors and *opponents*."

[The *italics* are our own. We were scarcely more than a boy in the good old days when the Rev. S. M. Isaacs—the now worthy editor of the *Messenger*—lectured in the Elm Street synagogue. He little thinks how *well we remember* walking from our (Crosby Street) shule to his, on that stormy *Shobbas Nachmar*, and there listening to the words of fervid eloquence, as he beautifully explained the "Parasha"—our *religious stand-point* was fixed. We never can forget *that* discourse. The *Messenger alone* could draw us out *this much*, for in this connection we must add that we have steadily avoided announcements, intentions, promises, etc. The notice in numbers 7 and 8, of the transfer of the "Voice," and the "assuming the proprietorship," was (purposely) void of introductory professions or promises. We preferred being judged as we went along, and for what we *performed*, and not by what we might promise or *declare*.]

From the APPEAL:

"The *Voice of Israel*, of San Francisco, shows improvement in each of the recent issues. The quality of its articles is refined, and its selections and contributions show that the new management are discriminating and judicious. There is a character about its style and a delicacy in its reference to local matter, and in its correspondence, as well as other essentials, which is very creditable. The Juvenile and the business departments appear to command what the paper deserves—support."

[Accept our thanks—one does not always receive what is deserved—in this world, but nevertheless, *we* cannot complain; the above (in both instances) is *more* than we feel that we are thus far entitled to. We realize that we are merely passing from a state of infancy, and many, *many* volumes yet 'ere feeling bold enough to *claim* even an humble place in the "literary galaxy."]

Births.

Israel, Bernard—In Gilroy, March 11, a Daughter.
Gallinger, A. B.—In Oroville, March 16, a Daughter.
Levy, A. N.—In this city, March 17, a Son.
Rosenberg Louis—In this city, March 17, a Daughter.
Merzbach, Joseph—In this city, March 19, a Son.
Goldstone, M.—In this city, March 20, a Daughter.
Korn, Joseph—In this city, March 21, a Daughter.
Meyer, Louis—In this city, March 22, a Son.
Levy, Julius—In this city, March 23, a Daughter.
Zacharias, Ismar—In this city, March 23, a Daughter.
Michael, Simon—In this city, March 24, a Son.
Coblentz, G.—In this city, March 27, a Son.
Levison, Jacob—In this city, March 27, Twins—Sons.
Jacobs, Albert—In this city, March 30, a Son.
Mayer, Philip—In this city, March 31, a Daughter.
Silver, Morris—In this city, April 3, Twins—Son and Daughter.
Koster, Ludwig—In this city, April 3, a Daughter.

Marriages.

Hyman, Marks, to Mary Aronson—In this city, March 23, by Rev. A. Shapero.
Lieber, Louis, to Hannah Brandt—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, March 26, by Rev. Dr. E. Cohn; both of this city.
Rosenthal, Marx, to Jeannie Jacobs—In this city, March 26, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Messing.
Wolfstern, Theodore, of Idaho Territory, to Mary Meyer, of San Francisco—At the residence of D. Wise, Esq., San Jose, March 30, by Rev. Dr. A. J. Missing.

Deaths.

Frank, Anna Greenwald—In this city, March 31, wife of Charles Frank, aged 45 years.
Rosener, Charles—In this city, April 2, aged 65 years, a native of Nurnberg (Germany).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FINE BRANDIES, WINES
AND LIQUORS,
220 & 222 California Street, bet. Battery and Front, San Francisco.
ISAAC LEVY. [ap5tf] LEOPOLD LIVINGSTON.

FRANKLIN LAWTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 321 Montgomery Street,
ap5tf Near California.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE No. 956, FOR One Hundred Shares MEADOW VALLEY MINING COMPANY STOCK, in the name of, and endorsed by Wm. B. Johnston. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
W. B. JOHNSTON,
ap5tf No. 412 Montgomery Street.

W. J. GUNN, Real Estate Agent,
24 Merchants' Exchange,
California Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. Building Lots, Houses and Business Property for sale in all parts of the city.
mr24

NEW TO-DAY.

CONCERT.

MADAME JAFFA,

Assisted by the Favorite and Talented

CARANDINI SISTERS,

AT PACIFIC HALL, MONDAY, APRIL 24.

MADAME JAFFA has the honor of announcing that she will give a CONCERT on the Evening of APRIL 21st, at which she will be assisted by the CARANDINI SISTERS, Madame CARANDINI and Mr. SHERWIN.

The Instrumental portion will, in part, consist of Beethoven's Celebrated "Emperor Concerto," with quartette accompaniments, and selections from Mendelsohn, Sizst and Chopin.

The full programme will shortly be announced.

ap5-2t

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. BENJ. PRICE. MARION LEVENTRITT.

ROSENSTOCK, PRICE & CO.,
Importers of
BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDINGS,
S. E. Corner of Sansome and Bush Streets,
San Francisco.
Sole Agents for the
Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Makers' Union,
National Guaranteed Rubber Boots,
Howard, French & Co.'s Celebrated Boots,
Meeker & Pendleton's Fine Hand Sewed Boots.
ap5tf

EINTSEIN BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF
Philadelphia, New York, and Eastern Made
BOOTS AND SHOES,
113, 115, 117 Pine Street, between Battery and Front,
San Francisco.
Depot of United Workingmen's Goods.
feb24-6m

FLEISHMAN, SICHEL & CO., Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
Nos. 112 & 114 Front Street, between California and Pine.
J. FLEISHMAN, 165 Water street, N. Y.
JULIUS SICHEL, LOUIS WERTHEIMER, } San Francisco.
ap5-1y

ESTABLISHED, 1850.

CASTLE BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Grocers,
213 and 215 Front Street,
ap5-6m San Francisco.

G. COHN. A. NATHAN.

G. COHN & CO., IMPORTERS AND
Manufacturers of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Nos. 230 & 232 Front Street, corner Sacramento,
San Francisco. ap5-6m

FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Northeast corner Battery and California Streets,
San Francisco. ap5-6m

AUSTIN & CO., HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Europe and New York a fashionable and desirable assortment of goods of every description in their line of business, comprising in part
SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
DRESS GOODS,
Of every fashionable fabric and shade.
JOUVIN'S AND PERINOTO FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Linens and Housekeeping Goods of every kind, etc.
All of which will be offered for sale at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
AUSTIN & CO.,
ap5tf Corner Montgomery and Sutter Streets.

TOBIAS STOLZ. ABRAHAM STOLZ. JOSEPH STOLZ.

STOLZ BROTHERS,
532 Kearny, and 54 Second Streets,
Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, Etc.
Always on hand the fullest assortment of Goods in the above line.
The consumer will do well to call and examine our prices and stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap5tf

SIXTH STREET PIONEER DRY GOODS STORE.
L. BERGSTEIN, dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Southeast corner Sixth and Folsom Streets.
The fullest assortment of goods constantly on hand at DOWN TOWN PRICES. In receipt of new and desirable goods daily. ap5-6m

B. SHONWASSER & CO.
222 Kearny Street, bet. Bush and Sutter,
Keep constantly on hand the best assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods;
Laces and Embroideries,
ap5tf Underwear, Hose, &c.

S. WEIDENRICH. I. ZACHARIAS.

SAN FRANCISCO SHIRT FACTORY.
I. ZACHARIAS & CO.,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in
Shirts, Under-Shirts and Drawers,
No. 308 California Street,
Bet. Sansome and Battery,
San Francisco.
All orders promptly attended to. ap5-6m

CHEAP CROCKERY STORE.
A. LEVINGSTON, Formerly of No. 8 and 10 Kearny street, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
China, Glass and Earthen-ware,
Plated and Brittania Ware, Cutlery,
Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, and
Kerosene Oil, always on hand.
No. 8 Sixth Street, near Market, San Francisco.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge. ap5-3m

BOKER'S BITTERS.
WM. B. JOHNSTON, SOLE AGENT in California for the
CELEBRATED BOKER'S BITTER'S.
He is prepared to deal with Merchants and Jobbers on the most reasonable terms.
WM. B. JOHNSTON,
ap5tf 414 Montgomery Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger, Sunday excepted.	Express Train Daily.	APRIL 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger, Sunday excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	San Francisco..	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	Oakland.....	5.12 P M	11.58 P M
	7.30 A M	San Jose.....	5.40 P M	
7.58 P M	12.10 P M	Stockton.....	1.46 P M	8.35 P M
9.35 P M	2.10 P M	Sacramento.....	11.15 P M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	Marysville.....	9.10 P M	
	9.00 P M	Sesma.....	4.20 A M	
EASTWARD.				WESTWARD.
	2.20 P M	Sacramento.....	11.45 A M	
	5.25 P M	Colfax.....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	Winnemucca....	4.05 A M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mountain	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.10 P M	Ogden.....	5.15 P M	

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, B 6.50, 8.00, 9.10, D 10.20, and D 11.10 A M, 12.00, 1.50, D 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.45 and 11.30 P M.
Leave Brooklyn, B 5.15, B 6.30, 7.40, 8.50 and 10 A M; 1.30, 2.40, 4.55 and 6.25 P M.
Leave Oakland, B 5.25, B 6.40, 7.50, 9.00, 10.10, 11.00 and 11.50 A M; 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.05 and 6 35 P M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, B 7.20, E 9.00, BC 9.30 and EC 11.30 A M; 1.30, 4.00 and 5.30 P M.
Leave Haywards, B 4.15, B 7.00, E 8.30, B 9.00 and E 11.00 A M, and 3.25 P M.
Leave Alameda, B 5.15, B 7.36, E 9.06 and E 11.36 A M, and 1.35 and 4 05 P M.
B—Sunday excepted. E—Sundays only.
D—To Oakland only. C—To Fruit Vale only.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
ap5tf

Southern Pacific Railroad.

TIME SCHEDULE, APRIL 1, 1871.

TRAINS SOUTH—ON WEEK DAYS

Leave San Francisco.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8.30 a m	10.55 a m	12.10 a m
4.40 p m	7.00 p m	8.00 p m
ON SUNDAYS.		
8.30 a m	10.55 a m	12.10 p m
9.50 a m	To San Jose only.	
3.40 p m	6.00 p m	7.00 p m

TRAINS NORTH—ON WEEK DAYS.

Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco.
6.00 a m	7.00 a m	9.10 a m
1.35 p m	2.50 p m	5.20 p m
ON SUNDAYS.		
7.00 a m	8.10 a m	10.30 a m
1.40 p m	2.55 p m	5.20 p m
	6.20 p m	8.40 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5.45 a m.
Leave Gilroy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 a m.
On Saturdays, an extra train will leave San Francisco at 2.20 p m; Millbrae at 3.10; San Mateo at 3.20; Redwood City at 3.36; Menlo Park at 3.48, arriving at San Jose at 4.40.
Returning, will leave San Jose at 7.15, arriving at San Francisco at 9.30 p m.
RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
ap5tf General Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

SENATOR,
FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Leaving San Francisco at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO.
Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PELICAN,
FOR EUREKA, TRINIDAD, CRESCENT CITY, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER.
Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOR PORTLAND.-Sailing Days, April 5th, 13th, 21st and 29th, at 11 o'clock A M.
Through Bills of Lading signed for freight to Oregon City, Aurora, Gervais, Salem, Jefferson and Albany over O. and C. R. R. without expense for transhipment to Portland.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,
ap5tf No. 217 Sansome street.

NEW ROUTE! QUICK TIME!

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH Pacific Railroad to Petaluma, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, and all intermediate points, via Donahue Landing, by steamer to Donahue; and from thence by cars to Petaluma and Santa Rosa, and by stages to Healdsburg, Sonoma City, and other points.
TIME TABLE—On and after January 16th, 1871, the new and commodious steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. Wm. Galloway, will leave daily (Sundays excepted), until further notice, as follows:
From Jackson-street Wharf, at 8.30 A M; Trains will leave Santa Rosa at 10 A M, Petaluma, 10.50 A M, Donahue at 11.20 A M, and arrive at San Francisco at 1.45 P M.
Through tickets to be had on board.
Shippers and travelers will find this the most expeditious and comfortable route.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight received on dock until 8.30 A M, and after 12 M. For further information, inquire at the office, room 12, over Hibernia Bank.
P. DONAHUE, President.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE—Steamer leaves as usual, 8.30 A M; arrives at Santa Rosa 12.30 P M. Stages for Sonoma at 12 M.
Returning—Leaves Santa Rosa 3 P M; Petaluma 3.40 P M; Sonoma 2 P M; arrives in San Francisco about 6 P M.
Fare for round trip to Santa Rosa and back, only $3.
ap5tf P. DONAHUE.

NEW TO-DAY.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class..$50

Leave wharf Corner First and Brannan Streets, punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d and 18th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday then on Saturday preceding), for Panama, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from ASPINWALL to NEW YORK.
April 17th—COLORADO, calling at San Diego, Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Jose de Guatemala and Punta Arenas, connecting with the Henry Chauncey.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest and Havre.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasakai.
May 1.—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner First and Brannan streets.
ap5tf ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

SAN QUENTIN FERRY,

FOR SAN RAFAEL, FROM FERRY WHARF,
Davis Street, between Broadway and Vallejo Sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOURS.

Passage to San Quentin.....50 Cents
To San Rafael.....75 Cents

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1871, the favorite steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):
San Francisco, 9:30 a m; 1 p m; 4:30 p m.
San Quentin, 8 a m; 11:30 a m; 2:45 p m.
Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently constructed Railroad to San Rafael, and with stages for Olima, Tomales, Bolinas and Nicasio.
In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to
ap5tf CHAS. MINTURN.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, April 2nd, the steamer PRINCESS will leave Saucelito at 8 and 11 A M, and 3 and 5 P M, and Meiggs' Wharf (San Francisco) 10 A M, 2, 4 and 6 P M.
On Saturday there will be no 6 P M boat from Meiggs' Wharf. On Monday first boat at 7 A M.
SUNDAY TIME—Meiggs' Wharf, 10 A M, 12 M, and 2 and 4 P M; Saucelito, 11 A M, 1, 3, and 5 P M.
FARE—Twenty-five Cents.
C. H. HARRISON, Superintendent,
ap5tf 517 Front street.

PETALUMA & SONOMA, via LAKEVILLE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1st, 1871, the steamer PETALUMA, Capt. Wm. Warner, Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:
Leave Petaluma daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M.
Returning—Leave San Francisco at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Bloomfield.
ap5tf CHAS. MINTURN.

REMOVAL.—T. B. LEWIS, HOMESTEAD and Real Estate Agent, has removed his office from No. 306 to No. 302 Montgomery street, corner of Pine—rooms 13, 14 and 15, up stairs. ap5tf

FAIRMOUNT PROPERTY.

THE LARGER PORTION OF BLOCK 8, IN THIS beautiful neighborhood, known as the Fairmount Tract, beings Lots 1 to 6, inclusive, and being 262 feet on Arlington street, and 194 feet on Mateo (extending to the Railroad), is offered for sale at a fair price. Apply to W. J. GUNN, Real Estate Agent, 24 Merchants' Exchange. mr23tf

JACOB F. MEINKE & CO., AGENCY STEAMSHIP LINES,
South-west Corner California and Sansome Streets,
Opposite Bank of California, San Francisco.
☞ THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS from Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Copenhagen, Gothenburg to San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the principal Cities of Europe.
FORWARDING OF MONEY to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, England, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. mr10tf

EUGENE BOUCHER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 537 Sacramento Street, near Montgomery,
☞ Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation. jan13-3m

H. GOLDSMITH'S
CLOAK EMPORIUM,
506 Kearny Street, near California,
San Francisco.
Imported Velvets, Cloths, Astrachans, &c.
Suits made to order. mr25tf

YOUNG & PAXSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 424 Montgomery Street.
The Real Estate business, in all its branches, promptly attended to. Sales and purchases negotiated. jan27-6m

GOODWIN & CO.
FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.,
Our success in business is in selling first-class goods at the lowest prices; and for the next thirty days our prices will be LOWER THAN EVER.
GOODWIN & CO.,
mr24tf Nos. 322 and 324 Pine Street.

BANDMANN, NIELSEN & CO.,
AGENTS for
THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY,
No. 210 Front Street, between California and Sacramento Streets. mr10tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SEWING MACHINES.—If you want a Family Sewing Machine, buy a WHEELER & WILSON. Be sure you get a WHEELER & WILSON. Examine the stamp upon the cloth-plate; it should read "Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold—on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other sewing machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents, unless they can show you a letter signed W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of the Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 435 Montgomery street. W. M. STODDARD,
mr10tf Agent for the Pacific Coast.

☞ MRS. STODOLE'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 315½ Third Street, bet. Folsom and Harrison.—Having renewed the lease of the above house, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of her former patrons, and all those wishing the comforts of a home, that they will find no pains or expense are spared in any essential respect.
mr10tf MRS. STODOLE, Proprietress.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Commencing with departure of steamers of March 18th, all steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will call at SAN DIEGO down and up.
Departures of the 3d of the month hence, and from New York the 4th, will touch at MAZATLAN.
Freights and Passengers to both ports at greatly reduced rates. mr10tf

THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATES.

OFFICE, 408 MONTGOMERY STREET.

ASSETS, IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES, $490,000.

MAURICE DORE.....PRESIDENT.
WM. HOLLIS.....MANAGER.
DIRECTORS:
Maurice Dore, D. A. MacDonald,
Edward Barry, Wm. Sutton,
H. L. Hutchinson.

The Corporation will attend to the collection of Rents and the transaction of a General Real Estate Agency business.
Will take charge of Estates, hold Powers of Attorney under special instructions, and attend to the payment of Taxes, Assessments, and other charges upon Real Property.
Will act as Disbursing or Receiving Agents in all matters connected with Real Estate.
Collections made and remitted to absent owners.
Especial attention given to the investment of Capital on mortgage or other securities, and to the collection of interest thereon.
Real Estate bought and sold on commission.
The Company offers superior inducements to those having business in the lines above indicated, having large experience and facilities second to none.
Having corporate succession, the usual uncertainty attending individual agency is avoided; and its undoubted pecuniary responsibility commends it to those having business within the scope of its operations. mr10tf

REDEMPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City and County of San Francisco, of the issue named below, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the office of the City and County Treasury, City Hall, San Fnracisco, until 12 o'clock, noon, of

TUESDAY, MAY 30th, 1871.

The following amounts will be applied to the redemption of Bonds, viz:

Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1855	$40,000
Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1858	50,000
Seven per cent. Bonds, issue of 1863-4	50,000
San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Bonds	25,000
Judgment Bonds of 1867	15,000
School Bonds of 1870	15,000
School Bonds of 1866-7	15,000
	$210,500

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds for payment in United States gold coin, less coupons due. Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin or certified checks; and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within five days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted. No proposals above par will be entertained. Communications to be endorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 18—."
By order of the Commissioner.
OTTO KLOPPENBURG,
mr10td Treasurer.

B. HARDIE. JOS. FREDERICKS.

HARDIE & FREDERICKS, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES,
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Upholstery Goods,
at Wholesale and Retail,
Northeast corner Sansome and Market Streets,
San Francisco. mr10-6m

MARBLE MANTELS.

PACIFIC MARBLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in
Marble Mantels, Freestone, Granite, Marble Monuments, Grave Stone and Mural Slabs,
With Hebrew Inscriptions in every style.
937 Market Street, near Sixth, San Francisco.
JAMES A. PRICHARD, Superintendent.
☞ All work in our line executed in the best workmanlike manner, and at the lowest possible rates. mr10tf

EISEN & SCHMIDT, ARCHITECTS,
No. 108 Post Street, first door west of Kearny st., over the Drug Store of Mr. J. A. Bauer, San Francisco.
mr10tf

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS,
No. 641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. dec30tf

BANKS & BANKERS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....$5,000,000

D. O. Mills.....President.
W. C. Ralston.....Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.

dec30-6m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.—BANKERS—

No. 412 California Street, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Payable in Gold or Currency, on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

— Also: —

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

J. & W. Seligman.....New York
Seligman, Hellman & Co.....New Orleans
Seligman Brothers.....London
Seligman Frères et Cie.....Paris
Seligman & Stettheimer.....Frankfort A.-M.
Gebruder Meyer.....Berlin.

dec30-6m

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ORGANIZED.....October, 1870.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 *GOLD*.

President.....George F. Hooper.
Cashier.....N. K. Masten.

DIRECTORS—Geo. F. Hooper, James Phelan, Peter Donahue, Charles G. Hooker, M. P. Jones, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen, James C. Flood, Edward Martin, John B. Felton, D. Callaghan, Sam'l Hort, D. D. Colton, C. F. MacDermott, John H. Wise.

New York Agents—The National Park Bank.

This Bank is prepared to do a General Banking business. Advances made on approved securities. Exchange for sale on New York. feb24tf

CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry L. Davis.....President.
D. W. C. Thomson.....Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies, Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on call and any fixed time, with interest from six to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for Depositors, without charge, and in any part of the Pacific and Eastern States at cost.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers for sale on New York, available in any part of the United States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China, etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise, Produce, and other good collaterals.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barroilhet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, Tyler Curtis. dec30-tf

STOCK BROKERS.

CHARLES SUTRO, Gold Dust and Exchange Office,
No. 411 Montgomery Street, bet. Sacramento and California, next to Wells, Fargo & Co.
☞Highest price paid for Legal Tenders and U. S. Bonds, Gold Dust and Foreign Coins.
Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold. feb24-6m

F. Reichling. J. M. Shotwell.

REICHLING & SHOTWELL, Bullion and Exchange Brokers, and Dealers in Legal Tender Notes, Uncurrent Coin, Silver, etc.
Office, Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery and Assay Office, 334 Montgomery Street, near California. feb10-6m

A. H. LISSAK, Jr., STOCK AND MONEY BROKER, 446 California Street. Legal Tenders, U. S. Bonds, Etc., Bought and Sold at market rates. dec30

B. L. SCHMITT, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER, Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Legal Tender Notes, Silver, Etc., 437 California St. dec30 6m

S. S. Cohn. A. H. Frank.

COHN & FRANK, EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 418 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California.
Highest prices paid for Legal Tenders, Bonds, and all kinds of Foreign Coin. jan27-3m

GLAZIER & SELIGSBERG,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
No. 426 MONTGOMERY STREET,
feb24-6m San Francisco.

M. MANSFIELD, Dealer in Legal Tender Notes, American and Foreign Coin.
Loans on Collaterals Negotiated.
306 Montgomery Street, between Pine and California, San Francisco. mr10 6m

INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, $650,000.

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 California Street,
Merchants' Exchange Building.

John H. Redington.....President.
Geo. H. Howard.....Vice-President.
Charles R. Story.....Secretary.
N. B. Eddy.....Marine Secretary.
H. H. Bigelow.....General Manager.
J. E. Bigelow.....Special Agent.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

[FIRE.]

SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1830. CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.
S. S. COE, SECRETARY.
JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT,
440 California Street, San Francisco.
jan13-3m

FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus.....267,115 65

Total Assets.....$767,115 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.
T. LAWTON, Vice President.
jan13tf CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Office,—No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, California Street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS.....$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COMPANY offer indemnity to the public, on all insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, or the perils of navigation.

Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermot.....President.
John H. Wise.....Vice-President.
G. H. Bigelow, General Agent.
T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.
dec30-6m

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS,.....$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Office, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange Building, California Street.

George C. Boardman..Manager,
Henry Carlton.....Agent, } San Francisco
dec30-3m

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

DR. A. D. ELLIS, Special Agent, corner Front and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon. jan27-6m

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool. No. 7 Cornhill, London.
45 William Street, New York.

INVESTED FUNDS.....$18,400,000
YEARLY REVENUE.....1,800,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, over 2,000,000

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast,
No. 412 Montgomery Street,
jan27-6m San Francisco, Cal.

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A. WASSERMAN & CO., 425 Sacramento street. The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and Hides. dec30tf

THE EYE! THE EAR!!—D. E. DUDLEY, Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, has removed to his new rooms, 26 Post street, between Montgomery and Kearny. dec30

L. JAFFE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Coal; office, No. 126 Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Occidental Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital $300,000, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

☞ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. Rothschild, *Sec'y*. A. G. Stiles, *Pres*.

Occidental Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Donohoe.....of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
Jacob Scholle.....Scholle Bros
Ira P. Rankin.....Goddard & Co
John Sime.....John Sime & Co
M. B. Carpenter.....Merchant
Jacob Greenebaum.....Merchant
J. Y. Hallock.....Late of J. Y. Hallock & Co
A. G. Stilos.....Pres't Occidental Ins. Co
Benj. Brewster.....Jennings & Brewster
J. Baum.....J. Baum & Co
Isaac Hecht.....Hecht Bros & Co
Joseph Seller.....Goldstein, Seller & Co
John N. Risdon.....Coffee & Risdon
J. H. Baird.....Merchant
Michal Reese.....Real Estate
Henry Greenberg.....Real Estate
N. Van Bergen.....John Van Bergen & Co
J. P. Newmark.....Merchant
J. W. Brittan.....J. W. Brittan & Co
Chr. Christiansen.....Auger, Christiansen & Co
Thomas J. Haynes.....Real Estate
Martin Sachs.....L. & M. Sachs & Co
L. Kline.....Late of Kline & Co
A. Goldsmith.....Goldsmith Bros
James Thomas Boyd.....Attorney-at-Law
A. D. Moore.....Moore Bros
W. W. Dodge.....W. W. Dodge & Co
A. J. Bowie.....Physician
S. Silerberg.....E. N. Fish & Co
Chas. Kohler.....Kohler & Frohling
J. J. Williams.....Attorney-at-Law
C. H. Sherman.....Merchant

dec30-3m

SYNOPSIS OF
THE ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK		$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends,		777,266 63
ASSETS.		
Loans on First Mortgages		$553,914 70
Estimated Value Lands Mortgaged	$1,129,800	
Estimated Value of Buildings on same	555,600	
Value of Mortgaged Premises	$1,685,4 0	
Buildings on Premises Insured for	308.650	
Loans on Collateral		543.311 46
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$879,770	
Cash on hand and in Bank, in New York, Liverpool and China		179,050 67
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums uncollected and interest accrued		94,315 08
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets		30,474 72
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company		229,360 00
Real Estate owned by the Company		147,000 00
Total Assets (Gold)		$1,777,266 63
LIABILITIES.		
Losses in process of adjustment		$50,121 00
INCOME.		
Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Reinsurances and Cancellations		$758,554 49
Premiums received for Marine Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations		374,413 86
Interest received from all sources		164,308 44
Amount received from Rents		8,455 66
		$1,305,732 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Fire Losses		$408,970 20
Amount paid for Marine Losses		298,606 48
Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Employees		64,407 66
Paid for Commissions to Agents		129,009 36
State and Federal Taxes		37,947 04
Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Expenses, and all other payments		131,874 28
Dividends paid Stockholders		160,000 00
		$1,230,815 02
Net amount Fire Risks written during the year		$71,083,860
Net amount Marine Risks written during the year		41,537,056
Amount Fire Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870		$62,376,086
Amount Marine Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870		2,819,942

Note.—All the foregoing is estimated on Gold basis.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. Ralston, Secretary. feb10-3m

INSURANCE.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

243 & 295
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent.
S. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Directors—L. E. Amsinck, H. R. Baltzer, I. Bernheimer, Ernst Bredt, Elie Charlier, C. Godfrey Gunther, J. H. Hardt, Max Heidelbach, Julius Hess, Louis Jay, Frederick Kapp, Johannes Lienau, Eduard Luckemeyer, Herman Marcuse, Charles Luling, Max Schaffer, Herman Rose, Frekerick Schwendler, Joseph Seligman, L. J. Stiastny, Charles F. Tag, Gustav Theisen, Edward von der Heydt, Louis A. von Hoffman, D. Wallerstein, Otto Wesendonck, Hugo Wesendonck, Bernhard Westermann, John Westfall.

HUGO WESENDONCK, President.
FRED'K SCHWENDLER, Vice-President.
Cornelius Doremus, Secretary.
Chas. Bernacki, M. D., Medical Examiner,
Bowdoin, Larocque, Barlow & McFarland, Attorneys and Counsel.

BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent,
Southwest corner California and Montgomery sts.
feb10tf

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSETS EXCEED.....$1,000,000 GOLD.

Office, 416 and 418 California Street.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
JAS. D. BAILEY, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

San Francisco—J Mora Moss, James Otis, Moses Heller, Jos A Donohoe, M J O'Connor, W W Montague, Daniel Meyer, Adam Grant, Wm Scholle, Charles Kohler, Jos Seller, W C Ralston, I Lawrence Pool, A Wasserman, Jos Brandenstein, N G Kittle, Jabez Howe, Nicholas Luning, John Parrot, Milton S Latham, L Sachs, M D Sweeny, E H Winchester, Gustave Touchard, Nicholas Larco, Geo C Hickox, Morton Cheesman, Geo C Johnson, T E Lindenberger.

Sacramento—J F Houghton, L A Booth.
Marysville—L Cunningham, Peter Decker.
Portland, O.—Henry Failing.
New York—J G Kittle, Benjamin Brewster, James Phelan. feb24

"THE JEWISH MESSENGER."

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REV S. M. ISAACS & SONS.

A High Toned Newspaper, devoted to the Advancement and Enlightenment of Israelites!

The Serials which appear in this Newspaper have obtained great popularity, and have been published in book form. A story of Jewish Life, called "THE SENIOR STUDENT," is contained in the current numbers.

Subscription, $5,00 (currency) per year, payable in advance. Orders received by D. A. D'Ancona, authorized agent for San Francisco, at M. Weiss' Oriental Printing Office, 511 Sacramento street. dec30-3m

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

AND 500,000 PEOPLE INDORSE
DR. HENLEY'S
CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN.—EVERY Family should have a bottle in the house. Relief to all Dyspeptics. A most pleasant Tonic and Appetiser.

The unprecedented success our Bitters have met with on this Coast, and the numerous calls for the same from the East, has induced us to open a house in Chicago, and thousands of bottles are sent daily to all parts of the States, and the

"CALIFORNIA IXL BITTERS,"

(Under which name they are sold there,) are rapidly growing in general favor, and supplanting in most cases all other tonics and beverages.

Success creates rivals, and some unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to sell an imitation article, put up similar enough in style and outer appearance, to deceive the unwary, and we caution consumers to examine the article before purchasing. The genuine has our trade mark blown on each bottle, and Dr. Henley's signature pasted across the top. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 518 Front St., San Francisco.
No. 7 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. jan27-6m

DR. C. E. BLAKE, DENTIST, would announce to his former Patients and Hebrew friends, that having returned from the East, he has resumed the practice of his Profession. The superiority of his former operations are now surpassed; patients who now desire his Professional Services will find his office and Laboratory complete in all the modern improvements in the Dental Art. A new style of Rolled Gold fillings are the most beautiful of any operation ever performed on teeth; in the Laboratory, Artificial Teeth mounted on Pyroxyline Plates please and give more satisfaction to patients now wearing them than any other material; their exquisite beauty, the great Ease and Comfort in which they are worn is perceptible at once; in no case have patients failed to approve or give their fullest indorsement for a plate made of Pyroxyline.

Office No. 30 Kearny Street. San Francisco. [jan13-3m]

DR. M. ROCKMAN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
Office, No. 30 Kearny-street, bet. Market and Post.
Office hours, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M.
Residence, 234½ Sixth Street, bet. Mission and Howard.

The Members of the First Hebrew Ladies' Ben't Society,
" " " Chebra B'rith Shalom,
" " " Ohabath Zion, and
" " " Beth Abraham,

Will please take notice that I have been elected attending Physician for the above Societies, and will be found at my office at the hours above mentioned, or at private Residence.

jan13tf Dr. M. ROCKMAN.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

THE MOST COMPLETE COOKING APPARATUS NOW in use is the

EUREKA RANGE.

Possesses all the latest and best improvements. For sale by LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
fe10-3m 113 and 114 Battery Street, San Francisco.

DRY GOODS.

M. HELLER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Nos. 112 and 114 Sansome Street.
JONAS HELLER, New York.
MOSES HELLER, } San Francisco.
MARTIN HELLER, } jan27.tf

L. & M. SACHS & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
ORIENTAL BLOCK,
S. W. corner Battery and Bush Streets.
☞ Agents Marysville Woolen Mills. feb24-m

L. DINKELSPIEL & CO., IMPORTERS of
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
Southwest corner California and Battery Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.
DINKELSPIEL, ROTHFELD & Co., 72 Thomas st., New York.
feb10tf

GODCHAUX FRERES, No. Rue des Petitus Ecuries, Paris.
ADOLPH GODCHAUX. JOSEPH GODCHAUX.
CHARLES SCHMITT. HENRY SCHMITT.
GODCHAUX BROTHERS & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 109 Battery Street, San Francisco.
mr24tf

BACHMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
No. 10 Battery Street, bet. Pine and Bush,
HERMAN S. BACHMAN. NATHAN S. BACHMAN.
feb24] DAVID S. BACHMAN. [6m

THE WHITE HOUSE.—J. W. DAVIDSON & CO., corner Post and Kearny streets, have reopened their New, Large and Elegant Dry Goods Store with the fullest assortment of
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,
Merinoes, Linens, Hdkfs, Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions. dec30

THE WHITE HOUSE!
1,000 DOZEN FRENCH KID GLOVES AT 75 CTS. PER PAIR!
J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,
mr10 N. W. corner Kearny and Post streets.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
I AM NOW OPENING ONE OF THE largest Spring Stock of Dry Goods ever offered in the city. All my Kid Gloves reduced.
mr10tf D. SAMUELS, 46 Third street.

ROSENBLATT'S PALACE OF FASHION, 123 and 125 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel.
CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS;
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks;
Silk Walking-Dresses;
Lace Collars, Barbes Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Fancy Goods in all varieties. All of which are being offered at an Immense Reduction. dec30tf
Have now removed to White House Building, 105 Kearny Street.

BERNARD LEVY,
(Successor to Rosener & Levy,)
Importer and Dealer in
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Silks, Shawls, Laces, Insertion, Edgings, Linens, Gloves and Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions,
328 Kearny Street, (old side) between Bush and Pine.
San Francisco. mr24tf

J. PRESCOTT. A. PRESCOTT.
PRESCOTT BROS., DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS, LACES, TRIMMINGS,
Hosiery, &c.,
Northeast corner Kearny and Pine Streets,
San Francisco. mr24-6m

A. STOLZ. SAM. LESZYNSKY.
A. STOLZ & CO.,
Dealers in Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS, SILKS, LACES,
Embroideries, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 538 Kearny Street, between Sacramento & California,
San Francisco. mr24-6m

L. P. E. WALLER. L. JACOBI.
WALLER & JACOBI,
OCCIDENTAL DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 26 Kearny Street, between Post and Geary,
San Francisco.
A full assortment of Foreign, Staple and Fancy Goods, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Dress Silks, Cloths, Cloakings, Furs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, wholesale and retail.
Agency for California-made Blankets. mr24tf

MRS. DANNENBERG,
Formerly No. 6, Montgomery Street,
Will remove to No. 24 Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House.
Will open March 31st, with a new and desirable Stock, comprising
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S WEAR,
Laces Embroideries, and Fancy Goods
mr23-1m

LESSER LESZYNSKY,
Formerly 506 Kearny Street,
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Children's Cloak, Traveling and Fashionable Dress Suits, Furs, etc.
We are enabled to give perfect satisfaction, and our prices will be found to be suitable to the present times.
All we ask is that you will call, examine our prices, and judge for yourselves.
LESSER LESZYNSKY,
26 Kearny Street, near Market.
A practical Furrier is connected with the Cloak-making establishment, and we are prepared to make Furs to order, as well as Cleaning, Altering and Repairing.
mr24tf

CLOTHING,

LEVI STRAUSS & CO., IMPORTERS OF CLOTHING,
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
14 and 16 Battery Street, San Francisco.
We have constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing, of latest styles; Underwear and Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Hats, Hayward's Rubber Boots, Goodyear's and other brands of Rubber Clothing, Blankets in all colors and weights, Flannel in all colors, Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, brown and bleached Domestics of all popular brands, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Tweeds and Jeans, Miners' and Ship Duck, from No. 1 to No. 10, and 1-0 to 12-0.
Particular attention paid to Orders. mr10 6m

WILILAM MEYER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
108 & 110 Sansome Street, bet. Pine and Bush.
SIMON WORMSER, } San Francisco.
ISIDORE WORMSER, }
LOUIS WORMSER, }
WILLIAM MEYER & Co., New York. feb24-1y

H. GREENEBAUM, } Late of H. Cohn & Co,
J. GREENEBAUM, }
H. GREENEBAUM, Late of Helbing, Greenebaum & Co.
39 and 41 Park Place, New York.
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
119 Battery Street, near California,
San Francisco.
Agency of the "Capital Woolen Mills," Sacramento.
mr24tf

TOKLAS, HAHN & BROWN, MANUFACTURERS of
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Nos. 24 and 26 Sansome Street, between Bush and Sutter.
TOKLAS, HAHN & Co., 39 Warren Street, N. Y.
jan27-6m

COLMAN BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
107 Battery St., bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco. feb24-1y

A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.
No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

J. BAUM, } San Francisco. M. SHRIER, 45 Murray St., New York.
H. SHRIER. }
J. BAUM & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
323 California St., San Francisco Cal.
feb24-1y

J. ALEXANDER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
N. W. Corner Battery and Bush Sts.
JACOB ALEXANDER. LEO ASH.
☞ In constant receipt of all articles in their line.
Orders promptly attended to and executed at the lowest market rates. feb24-1y

FISHEL & CO., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC.,
S. W. corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets,
San Francisco. feb24

MICHELS, FRIEDLANDER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
&c., &c.,
ORIENTAL BLOCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Battery Street,
San Francisco.
Purchasers will do well to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Constantly in receipt of the newest and most desirable goods, of every description, in our line.
A. W. MICHELS. MORRIS FRIEDLANDER. L. M. MICHELS.
feb24-6m

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
N. W. Cor. Battery and Pine Streets, San Francisco.
LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER, New York.
N. B.—Keep constantly on hand the fullest assortment of Goods in their line. feb24-6m

JULIUS PLATSHEK & BRO., IMPORTERS of and Dealers in
FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Bags, &c.,
139 Kearny Street, corner of Sutter,
San Francisco. mr24tf

REWARD.—$500 WILL BE PAID to any Man or Boy who cannot be fitted to a suit of CLOTHES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
At JOS. FIGEL'S, 211 Montgomery street, Buss Block, opposite Platt's Hall. dec30tf

PETER ANDERSON. SAM'L IRVING.
ANDERSON & IRVING, DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 141 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. feb10ft

L. HARRY P. GEDGE. S. C. E. THAYER.
GEDGE & THAYER, MANUFACTURERS and Importers of
SHIRTS & GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
323 Montgomery Street, under Odd Fellows' Hall,
San Francisco.
Our Specialty, making Shirts to Order. mr24tf

STAR CLOAK STORE.
M. MORGENSTERN, MANUFACTURER of
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
No. 508 Kearny Street, between California and Pine,
San Francisco.
The latest style of Patterns received by every steamer. Cloths, Silks and all necessary Trimmings always on hand. mr24tf

STATIONERS, ETC,

BANCROFT'S,
721 MARKET STREET.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING,
BINDING, ENGRAVING,
LITHOGRAPHING,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
MEDICAL BOOKS,
LAW BOOKS,
BLANKS.
New Books received Daily.
We are Manufacturers of STATIONERY as well as Importers, and are now turning out from Manufactory a superior line of goods, which we are offering at NEW YORK PRICES.
BLANK BOOKS,
every variety of style, made to order at short notice.
mr10tf A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,
327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento.
☞ Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. jan13tf

FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF
STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Paper; Paper Bags; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers; Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.
BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES.
N.E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.
New York Office, 432 Broome Street. dec30

LOUIS HOLZ, IMPORTER OF
STATIONERY, PLAYING CARDS, BLANK BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, ETC.,
23 Sansome Street,
(Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,)
feb24] San Francisco. [3m

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.
I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND Dealer in
OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc.,
146 Second Street, S. F. jan13tf

A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS DEALER. No. 34 Kearny Street, near Post.
The latest publications always on hand. Jan13-3m

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

WEIL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
221, 223 and 225 FRONT STREET,
Corner of Sacramento.
Manufacturers of the genuine Vuelta Abajo Havana Cigars. feb24-1y

A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS of fine Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc.,
S. E. cor. Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 162 Water Street..... .....New York.
fe10-1y

J. M. COHEN. N. BOUKOFSKI.
J. M. COHEN AND COMPANY,
Importers and Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Nos. 327 and 329 Front Street, corner of Clay [up stairs]
San Francisco. dec30-3m

H. KOZMINSKY. C. KOZMINSKY.
KOZMINSKY & BRO., IMPORTERS of Havana Cigars and Tobacco, 322 Sansome Street, San Francisco. fe10-6m

E. SICHEL, DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Pantheon Saloon, 321 California Street, and corner Bush and Battery Streets.
Cigars by the Box or Thousand, at Jobbing Rates.
feb10

WINES & LIQUORS.

WEIL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
213 Jackson Street.
All orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
feb10tf

LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS and Jobbers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
206 California Street. jan13-3m

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, Cordials, and Genuine Havana Cigars, at the old stand, the "IDENTICAL," south-east corner Sacramento and Battery streets.
BEN. SIMMONS, Manager.
Established in 1854, by Harry I. ISAACS, deceased, and the business carried on by the widow, Mrs. Isaacs. For the patronage heretofore bestowed the undersigned beg to thank their friends, and they would invite a continuance thereof during the future.
Families supplied at wholesale prices.
COSHER Wines, Vinegar, etc., for Pesach.
All orders duly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free of cost.
MRS. H. I. ISAACS, Proprietress.
fe10-3m BEN. SIMMONS, Business Manager.

J. K. BASSFORD, APOTHECARY, Corner Post and Mason streets.
Family Medicines on hand. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. jan13-3m

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ETC.

GEORGE R. B. HAYES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
628 California Street,
Room 14. [feb24-3m] San Francisco.

GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor.
☞ Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec30tf

W. C. P. WHITING. JOS. NAPHTALY. PAUL NEUMANN.
WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.—No. 430 California street, [over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec30tf

H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay Streets,
Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.
Deutscher Advokat.
jan13tf

JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, San Francisco.—No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. jan13-3m

R. R. PROVINES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Northwest corner of Washington and Kearny Streets,
San Francisco. jan27-6m

JARBOE, HARRISON & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
19 Express Building, Northeast corner Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco. jan27-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Bush Street, near Battery.
JOHN B. LUTHER,.....AUCTIONEER.
SALE DAYS:
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., per Catalogue.
THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sales of English, French, and American Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, etc., etc. dec30-tf

GOLD & SILVER PLATING
AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO PLATING WORKS,
655 Mission Street,
Between New Montgomery and Third, San Francisco.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, (INCLUDING Table Ware,) from which the Silver is worn, Replated in the best manner.
A large assortment of New Styles of Plated Ware and Cutlery on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.
New and Elegant Styles of Door Plates and Numbers furnished.
☞ The interests of Manufacturers consulted by placing home-made goods at prices that will compete with the East.
A Liberal Discount made to the Trade.
Gold-Saving, Silver Plated Amalgamating Plates, for Miners' use, furnished to order.
All work Warranted First Class in every respect.
feb24-6m EDWARD G. DENNISTON, Proprietor.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO Families, can be accommodated with First-class Board and Rooms, on very moderate terms.
For particulars, inquire of
MRS. NEWMAN, No. 23 Stockton Street,
fe10-3m bet. Market and O'Farrell Streets.

JOSEPH MAYER, ORGAN BUILDER,
Page Street, near Market,
Between Gough and Octavia, San Francisco.
REPAIRS and Tunes Organs and Melodeons. Supervises, periodically, the Organs of the following churches: Temple Emanu-El, First Baptist Church, First Congregational Church, Third Congregational Church, Dr. Scudder's, Episcopal Methodist, Howard Street, Church of the Advent. feb24-1y

L. & E. EMANUEL, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Factory: Berry Street, bet. 4th and 5th.
The Trade will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All orders executed with promptness and dispatch. feb24-6m

PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY
WAREHOUSE.
Warehouse—No. 115 Battery Street,
feb10tf LEOPOLD CAHN, Manager.

ADOLPH NEUBERG. "THE" SHIRT FACTORY.
No. 411 Montgomery Street,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
San Francisco.
Shirts Made to Order. feb24-6m

C. C. KEENE, MANUFACTURER OF ACCORDIANS AND FLUTINAS, 105 Montgomery Street.
First Premium.—Instruments sold and Repaired. Roman Violin Strings of the best quality.
Teacher of the Accordian. feb10

LOCAN & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO THE LICK HOUSE BLOCK,
19 Montgomery Street, and 107 and 109 Sutter Street.
feb24tf

L. SHIRPSER, BOSTON FURRIER, No. 24 Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House,
San Francisco.
Orders filled in any part of the United States; also, Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Manufactured in the best manner and at short notice. mr10-6m

W. C. WALDEN, (Agent,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner Dupont and Bush Streets, San Francisco.
Prescriptions made up in the best manner. Toilet articles of every description rates. feb10-3m

TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations.
HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS.,
dec30 Sole Agents, 224 Clay street

Voice of Israel.

The Mercantile Agency.

NO. 317 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOPE, McKILLOP & CO.

J. ARTHUR HOPE.....Manager.

HEAD OFFICES—McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., 109 and 111 Worth Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1842.

BRANCH ASSOCIATE OFFICES—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Toledo, Washington, Charleston, Milwaukie, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Joseph, Kansas City, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Quincy, Rochester, Portland, O., Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg, Sydney.

Supplies information as to the Character, Capital, Antecedents, and Mercantile position of Bankers, Merchants, etc. etc. Special attention given to the collection of Debts for which it has the best facilities.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Levi Strauss & Co., W. & I. Steinhart & Co., D. N. & E. Walter, Mayrisch Bros., M. Heller & Co., Wm. Meyer & Co., Hoffman & Co., Rosenstock, Price & Co., Paul Newmann, Esq., L. Dinkelspiel & Co., and the leading Bankers and Merchants of San Francisco. feb24–3m

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fast and magnificent Steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will leave BROADWAY WHARF, San Francisco, as follows on the following routes:

FOR SACRAMENTO.

YOSEMITE and CHRYSOPOLIS (alternating), at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Sacramento with morning trains, boats and stages for all points in California, Oregon and the Eastern States.

FOR STOCKTON.

JULIA and AMADOR (alternating,) at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Stockton with Stages for Yosemite Valley, Big Trees, etc.

FOR VALLEJO AND NAPA.

ANTELOPE, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vallejo at 8:30 A. M.

FOR BENICIA AND SUISUN.

PAUL PRY, tri-weekly, viz: on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Suisun MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M., connecting both ways at MARTINEZ with stages for Pacheco, Clayton and Somerville.

RATES OF FARE:

To Sacramento and Stockton, cabin $1 50; deck	$1 00
To Benicia and Suisun	1 00
To Vallejo	1 00
To Napa	1 25

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE.

Reduction in Freights:

To Sacramento	$2 50 per ton
To Destination for interior points	2 00 per ton
To Knight's Landing	3 00 per ton
To Colusa	5 00 per ton
To Tehama	14 00 per ton
To Red Bluff	15 00 per ton
To Vallejo	1 00 per ton
To Napa	1 25 per ton
To Stockton	2 00 per ton
To Marysville	4 00 per ton

The tables of these boats are supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

To the TOURIST and the PLEASURE-SEEKER the above favorite routes offer superior inducements, avoiding the fatigue, heat and dust incident to Railroad travel, and enjoying a delightful sail on the inland waters of California.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1870. dec30tf

NEW ROUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland Ferry.

Reduction of Fare.

On the First of December, 1870, the Fare between San Francisco and San Jose will be reduced to

TWO DOLLARS!

TWO TRAINS DAILY, as follows:

Leave San Francisco	9 A. M, and 3 P. M.
Leave at San Jose	12 M. and 5:35 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave San Jose	7:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M,
Arrive at San Francisco	9:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS for Saturdays and Sundays to San Jose and return, THREE DOLLARS.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento. dec30

FOR PORTLAND.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's Steamship

Will leave Folsom-street Wharf, for the above port on March 27th, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.
mh10 HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents.

CLEAR LAKE STAGE

Leaves Lakeport Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M. Returning, leaves CALISTOGA Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
mh10 CHARLES McGREER, Proprietor.

מצות

In order to take into consideration the interest of all those whom it may concern, the undersigned have united with E. BLOCHMAN, at his solicitation, to establish a uniform low rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents per pound for Matzos this season. Depot and salesroom opposite Alta office, No. 522 California Street.

FRIEDMAN & LYONS,
J. M. COHN.
San Francisco, February 13, 5631—1871. feb24tf

MILLINERY—STRAW GOODS.

SIMON HELD. BERNARD HELD. DAVID HELD.

HELD BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 1 Sutter Street, corner of Market, San Francisco.
483 and 485 Broadway, New York.
331 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris.

French Flowers, Feathers,
Ribbons in all Numbers
Laces, Velvets, Silks, Satins,
Hats in Great Variety, Rouches,
Hat and Bonnet Frames, &c.
mr10–6m

P. MISH, IMPORTER OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
20 Sansome Street, bet. Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.

SILK GOODS.

Ribbons, Satins, Crapes, Silks, Velvets, Laces, etc.

STRAW GOODS,

Bonnets, Shades, Fancy Braids, Hats, Ornaments, &c., &c. mr10 6m

MRS. S. MARKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINER,
412 Kearny Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco.
Bonnets Cleaned and Pressed on an improved plan without injuring the straw. mr24–6m

TOYS & FANCY GOODS.

B. FEIGENBAUM. L. SCHWARZSCHILD. J. FEIGENBAUM.

FEIGENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND German Fancy Baskets, Children's Carriages, Hobby Horses, Feather Dusters, Twines, Musical Instruments, Music Boxes, &c.,
120 and 122 Sansome Street, between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.
Agents for Day & Martin's Japan Blacking. [mr10–6m

WILLIAM THURNAUER. HENRY ZINN.

THURNAUER & ZINN, Importers and Dealers in TOYS, BASKETS, FANCY GOODS, Willow Ware, Carriages, Hobby Horses, Musical Instruments, etc., etc.,
No. 455 Market Street, (south side) opposite Sansome, San Francisco. mr24tf

J. H. D. FELDBUSH. F. M. L. PETERS.

FELDBUSH & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Wholesale Store, 306 and 308 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Commercial. Retail Store, 287 Montgomery Street, in Russ House Block, San Francisco.
feb10tf

WEIL & WOODLEAF, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, GENUINE MERSCHAUM and all other kinds of PIPES, PERFUMERY, FEATHER DUSTERS, LOOKING GLASSES, SUSPENDERS, & BUCK GLOVES,
Together with a complete assortment of FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc. etc.,
No. 113 Battery Street, between California and Pine,
Successors to WEIL & LEVY,
Keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment and variety of all Goods in their line. feb24tf

FANCY GOODS & TOY STORE.

HENRY L. WEIL, DEALER IN ALL kinds of LADIES' AND INFANTS' WEAR,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Embroideries, Worsteds, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, &c.,
322 Kearny Street, between Bush and Pine, San Francisco.
A well selected stock of Infants' Outfits constantly on hand and made to order. mr24–6m

PARISIAN, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, ALBUMS, FANCY STATIONERY, Etc. Etc.
MARTIN L. HAAS,
No. 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.
Those in want of any article in the above line, will find it greatly to their advantage by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb10–3m

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY, Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.
Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in this market—not surpassed by any establishment throughout the United States.
We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our goods to be as represented.
PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s and Rodger Smith & Co.'s Plated Ware constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices. dec30tf

BRAVERMAN & LEVY, IMPORTERS and Dealers in FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE,
119 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths. feb10–3m

ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN, CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
Importer of
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of every description, and Silver ware.
No. 133 Kearny St., [new side] bet. Sutter and Post, San Francisco.
Watches carefully repaired. jan27tf

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, February 6, 1871, (until further notice) the Folsom-Street Cars will not run above Montgomery street before 8 A. M., or after 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. SKELLY, Superintendent,
feb24–3 N. B. & M. R. R. Co.

HATS & CAPS,

H. FRIEDLANDER, 96 and 98 Grand Street, N. Y. B. TRIEST, San Francisco.

TRIEST & FRIEDLANDER, IMPORTERS of HATS, 117 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. Orders promptly executed.
Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe10-3m

P. BERWIN, San Francisco. M. BERWIN, New York.

P. BERWIN & BROTHER, IMPORTERS OF HATS AND CAPS,
No. 105 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. jan27–6m

C. H. MEYER. L. C. MEYER. M. C. MEYER.

C. H. MEYER & BROS.
Importers and Jobbers of MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS,
28 & 30 Sansome Street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel. jan13-tf

KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HATS AND CAPS,
And all other articles in the Hat line,
No. 12 Battery Street, Between Pine and Bush, San Francisco. feb24–6m

LOUIS KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS OF and Jobbers in HATS, CAPS, HATTERS' MATERIAL,
And all Articles in the Hat Line,
205 Sansome Street, bet. California & Pine, San Francisco.
All orders promptly attended to.
Please pay attention to our address and direct your letters with our full firm name as above. mr10–6m

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